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KASKASKIA AND ITS PARISH RECORDS

IN Southern Illinois, near the Mississippi, a hundred miles or more above the mouth of the Ohio, is situated the ancient village of Kaskaskia, supposed to be the oldest permanent European settlement in the valley of the Father of the waters. The eminent historian who concedes to it this distinction finds it difficult to fix the date of its origin, and leaves that undetermined.¹ Its foundation has been variously ascribed to members of La Salle's expedition to the mouth of the Mississippi on their return in 1682,² to Father James Gravier in 1683 or in 1685,³ to Tonti in 1686,⁴ and to others still, missionaries or explorers, at different dates in the latter part of the seventeenth century. But the uncertainty upon this point has arisen, in part at least, from the confounding of Kaskaskia with an earlier Indian settlement of the same name on the Illinois river, where was established the Jesuit mission afterwards removed to the existing village. And this, perhaps, will be more apparent from a brief sketch of the history of that mission.

When Father Marquette returned from his adventurous voyage upon the Mississippi in 1673, by the way of the Illinois, he found on the latter river a village of the Illinois tribe, containing seventy-four cabins, which was called Kaskaskia. Its inhabitants received him well, and obtained from him a promise to return and instruct them. He kept that promise faithfully, undaunted by disease and toilsome journeys and inclement weather, and, after a rude wintering by the Chicago river, reached the Illinois village again, April 8th, 1675.⁵ The site of this Indian settlement has since been identified with the great meadow south of the modern town of Utica in the State of Illinois, and nearly opposite to the tall cliff soon after known as Fort St. Louis of the Illinois, and in later times as Starved Rock.⁶ Marquette established there a mission, to which he gave the name of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin,

and, for a little time, was able to teach the chiefs and the people. But continued illness soon obliged him to set forth upon that return voyage which brought him to a lonely grave in the wilderness.

To him succeeded the zealous priest, Claude Allouez, who seems to have been at the mission the following year, and at all events reached it in April, 1677. He was lodged, as he says, in Marquette's cabin, and erected a cross 25 feet high in the midst of the town, which the old men earnestly commended him to place well so that it could not fall. Departing shortly after, he returned in 1678, but the incursions of the relentless warriors of the Five Nations scattered the Illinois, and checked the mission, and the approach of La Salle, who was unfriendly to him, compelled Allouez's retirement the following year. The attempts of the priests who accompanied La Salle to continue the work, were set at naught by the attacks of the Iroquois upon the Illinois, who fled before their fierce oppressors. In 1684, however, Allouez returned under more favorable auspices, and was at the mission the greater part of the time until his death in 1690.

He was followed by the famous Jesuit, Sebastian Rasle, who embarked in a canoe at Quebec, in August, 1691, to go to the Illinois, and completed his journey of more than eight hundred leagues the following spring. Within two years, he was recalled to his original charge among the Abnaki Indians, to find a martyr's fate long after at the hands of New England soldiers by the waters of the Kennebec.

Father James Gravier, who had been at the mission during Allouez's absence in 1687, received it from Father Rasle, and built a chapel within the walls of Fort St. Louis which overlooked the village. His journal of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady at the Illinois, from March 20th, 1693, to February 15th, 1694, gives a very interesting account of his labors among the Indians upon the Illinois river. This it will be noticed is ten years or more after the time when some have supposed he founded the present Kaskaskia, three hundred miles or more to the southward, upon the Mississippi. The Illinois nation or confederacy was composed of five bands or tribes, the Kaskaskias, the Peorias, the Cahokias, the Tamaroas, and the Mitchigamias. Gravier's work was principally among the first of these, but extended also to the Peorias. He longed to include in it the Tamaroas and the Cahokias, who were on the Mississippi between his mission and the site of the Kaskaskia of to-day, but was unable to do more than to make them a single brief visit, because he was alone in the land. Of the Mitchigamias, who were still lower down the great river, but north of the place he is said

to have founded in 1683 or 1685, and whose village he must have passed in order to reach it, Gravier seems hardly to have heard. And it is but reasonable to infer that at the date of his journal he had not traveled as far as their settlement.

During his stay in this region, Father Gravier studied the language of the Illinois, and reduced it to grammatical rules, and was regarded by his successors as the real founder of the mission, because he ensured its permanency.⁸ When recalled to Michillimackinac, about 1699, he left the Fathers Bineteau and Pinet in charge of the different branches of the original establishment, and with them labored Gabriel Marest, who seems to have been particularly associated with the Kaskaskia tribe. It will readily be seen that in the writings of such a number of missionaries, at these various dates, concerning a mission frequently spoken of as at Kaskaskia, or the village of the Kaskaskias, many allusions might occur which would seem to refer to the present place of the name.

But the evidence that this mission remained upon the Illinois river until the year 1700, and that there was no settlement before that time upon the site of the Kaskaskia we now know, appears to be well nigh conclusive. A letter written to the Bishop of Quebec by John Francis Buisson de St. Cosme, a missionary priest, describes the journey of his party from Michillimackinac to the mouth of the Arkansas, by the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, in the year 1699.⁹ They stayed at the house of the Jesuit Fathers at Chicago, and set out from there about November first, on what one of their predecessors calls the divine river, named by the Indians Checagou, and made the portage to the river of the Illinois. Passing the Illinois village before referred to, they learned that most of the Indians had gone to Peoria Lake to hunt. Arriving there, they met the Fathers Pinet and Maret, with their flock, of which St. Cosme gives a good account, and he speaks of their work as the Illinois mission. The party journeyed onward under the guidance of La Salle's trusty lieutenant, Tonti. While on the Illinois river, certain Indians attempted to prevent their going to the Mississippi, and intimated that they would be killed if they did so. Tonti replied that he did not fear men, that they had seen him meet the Iroquois, and knew that he could kill men; and the Indians offered no further opposition. They reached the Mississippi the 6th of December, 1699, and the next day reached the village of the Tamarois, who had never seen any "black gown," except for a few days when the reverend Father Gravier paid them a visit. A week later, they ascended a rock on the right, going down the river, and erected a beautiful cross, which their escort saluted

with a volley of musketry, and St. Cosme prayed that God might grant that the cross, which had never been known in those regions, might triumph there. From the context of the letter, it is evident that this ceremony took place not far below the site of the present Kaskaskia, which St. Cosme must have passed to reach this rock, but he makes no mention of such a village. Furthermore, within fifteen miles or so of Kaskaskia, there is a rocky bluff on the Missouri side of the river, known now as the Cape of the Five Men, or Cap Cinq Hommes. This doubtless is a corruption of the name of the good Father St. Cosme, as appears from a map made a little more than one hundred years ago, which gives both names, Cinquhommes and St. Cosme, to this very bluff. It probably is the identical one which he ascended, and he could not have spoken of the cross as unknown in those regions, had there then been any settlement so near the spot as the Kaskaskia we now know. Tonti, who was the leader of this party, is thought by some to have founded Kaskaskia in 1686. Nobler founder could no town have had than this faithful and fearless soldier, but the facts just narrated make such a theory impossible.

Again in the early part of the year 1700, a bold voyager, Le Sueur, whose journal is in print, "pushed up the Mississippi from its mouth, where D'Iberville had just planted the banner of France, and passed the site of Kaskaskia, without notice of such a place. He speaks of the village of the Tamarois, where by this time St Cosme had taken up his abode on his return from the south. About July 15th, going northward, Le Sueur arrived at the mouth of the Illinois, and there met three Canadian *voyageurs* coming to join his party, and received by them a letter from the Jesuit Marest, dated July 10th, 1700, at the Mission of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin at the Illinois. The letter of St. Cosme, and the journal of Le Sueur, seem to show clearly enough that down to the middle of the year 1700, the present Kaskaskia had not been settled, and that the Mission was still on the Illinois river.

And lastly we have the journal of the voyage of Father James Gravier, in 1700, from the country of the Illinois to the mouth of the Mississippi; "from which we learn that he returned from Michillimackinac, and set out from Chicago on the 8th of September, 1700. He says he arrived too late at the Illinois, of whom Father Marest had charge, to prevent the transmigration of the village of the Kaskaskias, which was too precipitately made, on vague news of the establishment on the Mississippi, evidently referring to the landing of D'Iberville the year before. He did not believe that the Kaskaskias, whom Marest accompanied, would have separated from the Peorias and other Illinois,

had he arrived sooner; and he obtained a promise from the Peorias to await his return from the Mississippi. After having marched four days with the Kaskaskias, Gravier went forward with Marest, whom he left sick at the Tamarois village, and departed from there October 9th, 1700, to go to the lower part of the Mississippi, accompanied only by some Frenchmen. The Indians with Marest, we may presume, halted upon the peninsula between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi rivers, where we soon after find them; and thus doubtless was accomplished the transfer of the mission to its final location. The eagerness of the Illinois tribes to be in closer communication with the French was probably intensified by their desire to escape any further assaults from their dreaded enemies, and to rear their wigwams where they would never hear the war-cry of the Iroquois. Both motives would operate more powerfully with the Kaskaskias than with any others, because they had been longer under the influence of the French, and because, in their old location, they were the first to receive the onslaughts of the relentless foemen of the Illinois. Hence they set out to go to the lower Mississippi, but Gravier's influence, and perhaps Marest's illness as well, led them to pause at the first suitable resting place, and that became their permanent abode. And when we consider that a few years later, this same Father Marest, who accompanied these Indians on their migration, was stationed at the present Kaskaskia, in charge of the Mission of the Immaculate Conception, as appears from his letters;¹² that he died and was buried there, as is shown by the parish records;¹³ and that we hear nothing further of a mission of this name on the Illinois river; we may reasonably conclude that the Kaskaskia of our time should date its origin from the fall of the year 1700, and should honor James Gravier and Gabriel Marest as its founders.

From Marest's letters we know that some Frenchmen intermarried with the Indians of this village, and dwelt there, and we may naturally infer that their presence attracted others of their race, trappers, fur traders, and *voyageurs* to the new location. And so, almost at the dawn of the history of the territory included within the limits of the State of Illinois, the present Kaskaskia was inhabited by a mixed population of whites and Indians, under the sway of the priests of the Order of Jesus. At first a mission simply, then a trading station, and soon a military post; within twenty years from its foundation, it had enough of the features of a permanent settlement to justify the worthy priests in organizing there a parish, which succeeded to their beloved mission, and was known by the same name.

A large portion of the church records of this parish, beginning perhaps with its establishment, and some extracts from those of the earlier mission, have fortunately been preserved to this day; and they throw many a curious and interesting side-light upon the events of the times in which they were written. Of their authenticity there can be no question. Some of them are still in the custody of the priest of the parish, and others are in the possession of a prelate of the church that has labored so long and so zealously in the region of which these records illustrate the history. By his thoughtful care, the earlier books, which suffered damage at Kaskaskia in the flood of 1844, were removed to a place of greater security. And recently the volumes containing the entries made between the years 1695 and 1835 have been arranged and re-bound, and with proper care may remain a monument of the early history of what is now the State of Illinois for many years to come.

In the re-binding, has been preserved intact the old parchment cover of the first of these records, on which may be dimly traced in the faded ink the words "*Registrum pro anno 1696*," but the remainder of the inscription is too indistinct to be deciphered. Probably it is the same in which Father Marest carried the scanty records of the mission at its removal. The originals of these mission records have not been preserved, and we have in their stead a copy of a portion only, entitled "*Extrait des Registres de Baptême de la Mission des Illinois sous le titre de l'Immaculée Conception de la S. V.*" The copy itself, a small quarto of six pages, is in Latin, and the first entry is of the baptism, March 20th, 1695, by James Gravier, of Pierre Aco, the newly born son of Michael Aco, and Maria Aramipinchicoue. The godfather was D. de Mautchy, in whose place stood D. Montmidy, and the godmother was Maria Joanna, grandmother of the boy. This Michael Aco was one of the Frenchmen who accompanied Father Hennepin on his journey to the Upper Mississippi, when the Falls of St. Anthony were discovered and named, and probably was the leader of the party although the intrepid falsifier Hennepin assumes that honor for himself in his account of the expedition. Aco's wife was the daughter of the chief of the Kaskaskias, and Gravier's journal describes their marriage in 1693. She was a convert, and through her influence her parents embraced Christianity, and she rendered great service to the missionaries as a teacher of the children. The boy Pierre Aco lived to be a citizen of the second Kaskaskia, and the transcript of the old French title records now in the office of the recorder of Randolph County, Illinois, contains a deed from

him of a lot in Kaskaskia executed September 12th, 1725. The two other entries in the mission record in 1695 are of the baptisms of children of French Fathers and Indian mothers, the second of Michael, son of Jean Colon La Violette and Catharine Ekipakinoua, whose godfather was Michael Aco. It is curious to notice the difficulty the good fathers seem to have found in writing the names of the Indian women who appeared at these baptisms, as mothers and godmothers of the infants, as shown by their use of Greek characters for this purpose. We can imagine them standing at the font, listening to the many syllabled titles of parents and sponsors, smoothly uttered in the Illinois tongue, and vainly trying to reproduce them, until in despair they have resource to their classical learning for symbols of something akin to the new sounds.

In the year 1697, another son of La Violette and Catherine of the lengthy name, was baptized by Father Julian Bineteau, who had been a missionary in Maine in 1693, and the next year was stationed on the St. Lawrence. St. Cosme met him at Chicago, in 1699, when he had recently come in from the Illinois and was ill. He died, not long after, while following his Indians on their summer hunt over the parched prairies, when fatigue and exposure led to a severe sickness of which he expired in the arms of his devoted colleague, Gabriel Marest.

In September, 1699, Father Marest baptized Theresa Panicoué; and the same year, in November, another son of La Violette was baptized by De Montigny of the same party with St. Cosme, and Tonti was the godfather. St. Cosme, in the letter from which quotation has been made, speaking of their descent of the Illinois and landing at an Indian village, November 28, 1699, says: "We said mass in the cabin of a soldier named La Violette, married to a squaw, whose child Mr. De Montigny baptized." The entry in the mission record and the letter therefore confirm each other.

The first ceremony recorded after the removal of the mission to the present village, is a baptism performed April 17, 1701, by Gabriel Marest; and the first and indeed the only one at which Gravier officiated, after this removal, occurred April 13, 1703, when he baptized the infant son of Pierre Bizaillon and Maria Theresia. No further mention is made of Father Gravier in these records; but, we know from other sources that he returned to the Peorias to labor among them, was dangerously wounded in a tumult excited by the medicine men, and descended the river in search of medical treatment, and that his injuries, aggravated by the long voyage, proved fatal to him at Mobile in 1706.

Under date of April 13, 1703, there appears in the midst of the entries of baptisms the single sentence "*Ad ripam Metchagamia dictam venimus.*" Whether this commemorates an expedition by some priest to the shore of Lake Michigan, which perhaps he gazed upon from the site of Chicago, or a visit to the little river flowing into the Mississippi, by which dwelt the Mitchagamias who gave their name to both lake and river, we cannot tell. But it indicates an event which to some one seemed of importance enough to be recorded, in the archives of the mission as carefully as were the ceremonies of the church. In 1707, first appears the name of the Father P. J. Mermet, who came from the great village of the Peorias, after the death of Pinet and Bineteau, to join Marest, with whom he was happily associated for many years. The latter, writing of their life at Kaskaskia, says: "Mermet remains at the village for the instruction of the Indians who stay there, the delicacy of his constitution placing it entirely out of his power to sustain the fatigues of the long journeys. Nevertheless, in spite of his feeble health, I can say that he is the soul of this mission. For myself, who am so constituted that I can run on the snow with the rapidity with which a paddle is worked in a canoe, and who have, thanks to God, the strength necessary to endure all these toils, I roam through the forests with the rest of our Indians, much the greater part of whom pass a portion of the winter in the chase."

April 26, 1707, Mermet performs the baptismal ceremony for the daughter of Tinie Outauticoue, (godmother Maria Oucanicoue), and George Thorel, commonly called the Parisian. It is strange to think that there should have been at that early day in the western wilderness, one having so much of the airs and graces of the gay capital of France, as to be known distinctively as its citizen. The subsequent baptisms at the mission seem all to have been by Mermet and Marest, and the names of the women are usually Indian, including such remarkable ones as Martha Merounouetamoucoue and Domitilla Tehuigouanakigaboucoue. Occasionally, however, both parents are French. Thus, March 3d, 1715, was baptized Joannes son of Jean Baptiste Potier and Francoise Le Brise, who officiated as godmother at a ceremony in November of the same year. These are the earliest appearances of one of the matrons of the hamlet, who seems from subsequent notices to have afterwards become a perennial godmother. She figures in that capacity on two occasions in 1717, having also presented a child of her own for baptism in that year, and on one of the only two

Antiquité
Catherine Duval

M. H. De Garabois 104.

Fac-simile of earliest original entry in Kaskaskia Parish Records, made July 9th, 1720, containing autograph of D'Antiquité, afterwards French Commandant at the Illinois

deux mil sept cent vingt sept de vingtième pour deux mois
D'Octobre après avoir puellie trois bûches aux poutres des nouvelles
parmielles pour le poutre de vinacle de l'eglise pour du
mois de septembre, le grand de l'eglise; et le de de vinacle de l'eglise;
entre Joseph Jomin fils de Jean Jomin et de Catherine Bavin de la
parisse de Montreal des Rives et me; et de Joseph Marie D'Allegre
fille de Michel D'Allegre et de Marie D'Allegre des Rives et me; et me; et me;
nant oncle parisse Jomin y ait ou avec eux ensemble, de l'eglise
ni curé de Notre Dame de Kaskaskia au lieu leur meuble ensemble
meuble de mariage, et leur ai donné l'absolution nuptiale avec les
cermonies prescrites par la sainte Eglise en l'absence de M^{rs}
Evariste de St. Ange de France, et de Vincennes, Chastain
Barons et Jomin qui ont signé avec moi. —

Marque de Joseph Jomin

Joseph Jomin, Philippe

Antiquité

Chastain

Antiquité
Journal de l'eglise de Vincennes
7 jours de l'eglise

Fac-simile of entry in Kaskaskia Parish Records, containing autographs of Chastain, representative of John Law's Mississippi Company, Chevalier Vincennes, and other French officers, made October 20th, 1727

17.

Registre des Baptêmes faits dans
l'Eglise Paroissiale de des Immaculation
de la Sainte Vierge

Fait avec le 1720 9^e de juillet j'ai baptisé
une de cette Paroisse baptisée une fille brune âgée
de 5^e ans a la queue on a donné le nom de
charles jeanne de Paroisse a été baptisé Pierre
Catherine Pap^e de l'empereur et de charles
Marie Catherine Justine qui ont signé avec moi.

D'Arriguet
Catherine Justine M. H. Desbarbais Pap^e.

Facsimile of earliest original entry in Kaskaskia Parish Records, made July 9th, 1720, containing autograph of D'Arriguet, afterwards French Commandant at the Illinois

Il en mil sept cent vingt sept de vingtisme deux mois
D'Octobre après avoir publié trois heures aux prêtres des nouvelles

chronicled in 1718, and we find her at the font again in 1719. With an entry made October 2d of the latter year, the baptismal register of the mission proper seems to end; although a very few entries in 1732-3 and 1735 are appended, but these seem to belong rather to the parish.

For the parish by this time had been established; and the next in order of these documents is a quarto of twenty-two pages, written in French, as all the rest of these records are, beginning with the "*Registre Des Baptêmes faits dans L'église de la Mission et dans la Paroisse de la Conception de Ne dame. Commencé le 18 Juin, 1719.*" It is evident from this that the mission chapel was still in use, but that a parish had been duly formed. And we learn from the first entry that another element had been added to the population, and that the soldiers of France were at the little village. This is of a baptism performed June 18, 1719, by Le Boullenger of the Society of Jesus, chaplain of the troops, and the godfather is Le Sieur Jacques Bouchart de Verasae, ensign of the troops. We may mention in passing that the infant is the daughter of the marriage of Jean B. Potier and Francoise Le Brise. The priest here named, Joseph Ignatius le Boullenger, is said to have been a man of great missionary tact and wonderful skill in languages. His Illinois catechism, and instructions in the same dialect concerning the mass and the sacraments, were considered to be masterpieces by other missionaries, for whose benefit he prepared a literal French translation. The names of French officers, Charles Legardeur de L'Isle and Claude Charles du Tisé, appear as godfathers in two succeeding entries, and our good friend Francoise Le Brise officiates on both occasions as godmother. We regret to notice that the godmothers as a rule, and she is no exception, declare that they are unable to write, and therefore make their marks. One baptism is of the daughter of a slave woman bearing an Indian name. January 20, 1720, was baptized the son of Charles Danis, a name well known at Kaskaskia as that of one of the first settlers, to whom was made the earliest recorded land grant in that locality. It was dated May 10, 1722, and executed by Pierre Duque Boisbriant, Knight of the military order of St. Louis, and first king's lieutenant of the province of Louisiana, commanding at the Illinois, and Marc Antoine de la loire des Ursins, principal secretary for the Royal India Company. The godfather for Danis' child was this same Pierre Duque Boisbriant, who was the first military commander in that region, and in one sense may be called the first governor of Illinois. And about this time we meet with the name of Jean Charles Guymon-

neau of the Company of Jesus, who was the principal officer of the church at the Illinois, and had special charge of an Indian village six miles inland from the Mississippi.

And now another change takes place, and Kaskaskia is no longer in the pastoral care of a missionary or military chaplain, but has its regular parish priest. Father Nicholas Ignatius de Beaubois, who describes himself as "*curé de cette Paroisse*," signalizes his accession by opening a new "*Registre des Baptemes faits dans l'église Paroissiale de la Conception de Ne Dame des Cascaskias*," which he commences July 9, 1720. And this, perhaps, indicates the time of the substitution of a parish church for the earlier mission chapel. The entries preceding this date, made by Boullenger and Guymonneau are, as the manuscript plainly shows, copies, and not the original record, and how this happened we speedily learn. For the precise Beaubois inserts in his register the following statement: "All that which precedes is an extract which I, Nicholas Ig. de Beaubois, S. J., Curé of the parish of the Conception of our lady of the Cascaskias, certify to be correct and conformed to the original, which I have suppressed because it was not in order, and because it was kept on scattered leaves, and the present extract is signed by two witnesses, who have compared the present copy with the original; the 25th of July, 1720: De Beaubois, S. J." We could wish that this choleric priest had been a little more patient, or his predecessor a little more careful, for the scattered leaves of that suppressed original contained probably the only autograph of Commandant Boishriant ever written in the parish register, and would have been a little earlier original record than any we know of now in Illinois. But it was not so to be, and we must content ourselves with the fact that this register which Beaubois began is an undoubted original, containing perhaps the earliest existing manuscript penned in what is now the State of Illinois. And its opening entry of July 9th, 1720, has a special interest of its own, for the godfather at that baptism was "Le Sieur Pierre D'Artaguiette," captain of a company, and his signature is appended. He was a gallant young officer of good family in France, who some years later distinguished himself greatly in the wars with the Natchez Indians, and won promotion thereby, and the position of Commandant at the Illinois. From his station there, in 1736, he marched against the Chickasaws, under the orders of the royal governor of Louisiana, and bravely met a tragic death in the campaign. Next we have an entry of a child baptized by a soldier, because it was in danger of death before it could be brought to a priest, but Beaubois

nevertheless performs the ceremony over again. In the year 1720 le Sieur Girardot, ensign of the troops, appears as godfather, and from this time on regularly officiates in that capacity, vieing with Francoise Le Brise in frequency of attendance at the baptismal rite in the character of sponsor. His name was long known in Kaskaskia and its neighborhood, where he spent many years, and it is probably borne to-day by the town of Cape Girardeau in Missouri. In 1721 Le Sieur Nicholas Michel Chassin, Commissary of the Company of the West in the country of the Illinois, signs the register. He was one of the representatives of John Law's famous Mississippi Company, or Company of the West, afterwards merged in the Company of the Indies. In the same year a child was re-baptized, over whom the ceremony had been once performed, on account of the risk and danger of the voyage up the Mississippi, by le Sieur Noyent, Major de la Place, at New Orleans, September 10, 1720, which seems to show that the date of 1723, usually given for the founding of New Orleans, is incorrect. So too a child, born at the Natchez in December, 1720, and baptized there by a *voyageur*, Pierre La Violette, probably a son of the soldier named in the mission records, was again baptized at Kaskaskia in May, 1721. And in the following June that worthy woman, Francoise Le Brise, comes once more to the front in her favorite rôle of godmother, and unhesitatingly asserts that she is not able to sign her name, and is permitted to make her mark, which she does with a vigor and emphasis which indicate that she was a woman of weight and influence in the community. By this time she has a competitor in one Catharine Juillet, who almost divides the honors with her, and who about this period officiates at the baptism of the son of a Pawnee slave, in company with le Sieur Philippe de la Renaudière, *directeur des mines pour la Compagnie d'Occident*, who signs his name to the register. And the succeeding entry is that of the baptism of the son born of the marriage of this Renaudière, who was a great man in the new colony, and the lady Perrine Pivet. This affair was one of state, and to the record of it are affixed the signatures, not only of the parents and the godfather, Le Gardeur de L'Isle, but of D'Artaguiette, Chassin, St. Jean Tonty—perhaps a relative of the great Tonti—Jean Baptiste Girardot and others. The last entry of a baptism in this book is on July 28th, 1721, and no baptismal register between that date and the year 1759 can now be found.

But next in order of time comes the *Registre des Decedes dans la Paroisse de la Conception de Notre Dame des Cascaskias, Commencé le 4e de Janvier 1721*, which begins with "the death in the parish on that day,

at two hours after midnight, of Adrien Robillard, aged about forty-one years, an inhabitant of the parish, married the preceding night to Domitilla Sacatchioucoua. He had made confession and received the viaticum and the sacrament of extreme unction. His body was buried with the accustomed ceremonies in the cemetery of the parish, upon the high ground near the church, the same day of the month and year aforesaid. In witness whereof I have signed. N. Ig. de Beaubois S. J." In 1721 appears the death of the wife of Francois Freiul, called the Good Hearted One, of the King's Brigade of Miners; and also a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the deceased Sieur Louis Tessier, churchwarden of the said parish, who died at Natchez the third of the month of June. In 1722 an entry is made, which strikingly illustrates the perils which beset the people of that little village on the great river, which was their only means of communication with the nearest settlements, hundreds of miles away. It reads as follows: "The news has come here this day of the death of Alexis Blaye and Laurent Bransart, who were slain upon the Mississippi by the Chickasaws. The day of their death is not known." Then, in a different ink, as if written at another time, is added below: "It was the 5th or 6th of March, 1722." And this state of things is sadly emphasized by the entry immediately following. "The same year, on the 22d of June, was celebrated in the parish church of the Kaskaskias a solemn service for the repose of the soul of the lady Michelle Chauvin, wife of Jacques Nepven, merchant of Montreal, aged about 45 years, and of Jean Michelle Nepven, aged twenty years, and Elizabeth Nepven, aged 13 years, and Susanne Nepven, 8 years, her children. They were slain by the savages from 5 to 7 leagues from the Wabash. It is believed that Jacques Nepven was taken prisoner, and carried away with one young boy, aged about nine years, named Prever, and one young slave girl, not baptized." This family doubtless was removing from Canada to Kaskaskia, as a number did about this time, and had traveled the long and weary way by the St. Lawrence and Lakes Ontario and Erie, the Miami River, the portage to the Wabash, and the Ohio. From fifteen to twenty miles above the mouth of the latter river, then called the Wabash by the French, or within eighty miles or so of their destination, when they were counting the hours to their glad arrival there, they were waylaid by the merciless savages, the mother, son and two daughters killed, and the father and two servants taken captives. One daughter appears from other minutes in these records to have escaped this catastrophe, and she became the wife

of the young ensign, Jean B. Girardot, whose signature becomes so familiar to us as we turn these ancient pages. There follows another solemn service for Jean B. Robillard, who died and was buried at Point Coupée, upon the Mississippi, the 14th of July of the year 1722, and then the death of Pierre Barel, a married man having wife and children in Canada.

The Register is kept entirely by Father Beaubois during these years, except one entry by Boullenger, who states that he made it for Beaubois in his absence, which words are heavily underlined. As he inserted this in the wrong place, by order of dates, and styles it an omission, it is a wonder that Beaubois permitted it to remain. And we can but be thankful that he did not lose his temper on his return, and suppress all that had gone before on this account.

In 1724 the simple relation of what happened in a single day gives us a graphic picture of the sad scenes the infant settlement had sometimes to witness. In that year, "the 12th of April, were slain at break of day by the Fox Indians four men, to-wit: Pierre Du Vaud, a married man about twenty-five years of age, Pierre Bascau dit Beau Soleil, also a married man about 28 or 30 years of age, and two others, of whom one was known by the name of the Bohemian, and the other by the name of L'Etreneusieu, the three last dwelling and employed at Fort de Chartres. Their bodies, having been brought to Cascaskia the same day by the French, were buried at sun set in the cemetery of this parish." From break of day to set of sun! These four, who perhaps had just begun their daily labor in the forest or the fields, were set upon in the early morning by the wily savages, who had come from the far away Fox villages in quest of scalps, and made good their retreat with their trophies, before the sad news was known at the stronghold where the victims dwelt, or at the little village which gave them sepulchre before the evening shades had fallen. It is interesting to notice also that one of these men was called the Bohemian, probably the first of that race who came to Illinois, and the earliest use of the name in the annals of the West. September 15, 1725, is mentioned the death of Martha, daughter of M. Girardot, "*officier des troupes*," and of Theresa Nepven, his wife. In 1726 inserted in this burial register are the baptisms of a negress and negro belonging to residents of the village, and in 1727 that of a slave of the Padoucah tribe of Indians. These, with others following, seem to refer to baptisms performed during fatal illness, and hence included in the list of deaths. The attention is attracted by the larger handwriting, and the crosses and heavy

lines in the margin of the last entry in this burial register, which reads: "On the 18th of December, 1727, died Zebedée Le Jeune Donné, of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, having received the sacraments, and was buried in the parish church, under the second bench from the middle. The same day were transferred from the old chapel to the said church the bodies of the Reverend Fathers Gabriel Marest and Jean Mermet, religious priests of the Company of Jesus, Missionaries to the Illinois, who died at the said mission." Thus we learn that Marest, one of the founders of Kaskaskia, and Mermet, who likewise was most intimately associated with the early history of the place, both labored there until the end, and found there a grave. The good shepherds, who had followed their wandering flock from the banks of the Illinois to a home by the Mississippi, and had seen the roving mission change to a permanent settlement, where they had toiled long and zealously, were buried first in the mission chapel. But when this structure had fallen into decay, and a new edifice had taken its place, loving hands reverently brought thither the precious dust, that the faithful pastors might still sleep in the midst of their own people.

The record of the deaths occurring in the parish, between the termination of this register in 1727 and the commencement of the burial register opened in 1764, has disappeared. After the first burial register, and in the same book, is a portion of the first marriage register of the parish, which begins abruptly in 1724 with the nuptials of Antoine and Marie, slaves of the Reverend Fathers the Jesuits. Among the witnesses who sign, are Girardot, who seems as ready to officiate at a wedding as at a christening, Zebedée Le Jeune, the priest whose death in 1727 is noted in the burial register, and one Francoise, the last name not given, who makes a mark we think we recognize, and who does not seem to be at all deterred from offering her services as a witness by her inability to write her name. The same year was the marriage of the widow of a sergeant of the king's miners, which Girardot witnesses, and that of a Frenchman, a widower, to an Indian woman, the widow of Charles Danis. This seems to have been a notable wedding, and D'Artaguiette and Legardeur de L'Isle sign among the witnesses, and the inevitable Francoise le Brise makes her mark. Then follows the marriage of a native of Brittany with Anne, a female savage of the Nachitoches tribe, which both Girardot and Francoise le Brise grace with their presence; and the next year that of a Frenchman with a German woman, which seems to have attracted the attention of the aborigines, as two chiefs, one the head of the Tamaroa tribe, make their

marks as witnesses. In 1726 Jacques Hyacinthe, of the Pawnee nation, was married to Therese, a freed savage woman of the Padoucah tribe, and the whole party signed with their marks.

Turn we now to another entry of which the handwriting, clear as copper-plate, and the ink almost as dark as if used but yesterday, make it well nigh impossible to realize that more than one hundred and fifty years have passed since the characters were formed, and the event described took place. It tells us that in the year 1727, the twentieth day of the month of October, the nuptial benediction was pronounced over two inhabitants of the parish, Joseph Lorin and Marie Philippe, and shows that this was a great social event in the early day. Chassin of the Royal India Company, Girardot, Pierre de Franchomme, and others of the gentry of Kaskaskia sign the register as witnesses, and then appear two signatures, distinct and bold as though freshly written, which we have not met with hitherto. These are the names of Vinsenne and St. Ange fils: the Chevalier Vinsenne, commandant of the post by the Wabash, on the site of which the city of Vincennes in Indiana, bearing a name derived from his, has grown up, and the young St. Ange, one of his officers, a relative doubtless of the sterling soldier, who was to be the last French Commandant of the Illinois. They had come from their distant station, the nearest neighbor of Kaskaskia, a hundred leagues in bark canoes, or had traversed the prairie and threaded the forest for days together, to greet old friends and new, and to dance gaily at the wedding, all unmindful of the sad fate to which they were doomed; for, ere ten years passed by, these two, with the knightly D'Artaguiette and the heroic Jesuit Senat, were to perish at the stake among the savage Chickasaws, who wondered to see the white men die so bravely.

The last entry in this marriage record is under date of June 7th, 1729, and for a space of nearly twelve years, or until January 3d, 1741, there is no register of marriages in this parish extant, and the book containing the intervening entries has probably been destroyed. On the day last mentioned it begins again, with R. Tartarin as Curé, and from that time on it is kept in a folio volume of 220 pages, apparently containing a complete record of the marriages at Kaskaskia, from 1741 to 1835. In November, 1741, is noted the marriage of the widow of Pierre Grosion de Ste. Ange, lieutenant of a company detached from the marine, perhaps the young officer who died with D'Artaguiette five years before. September 19th, 1746, Father P. J. Watrin becomes Curé, and about this period the names of natives of Quebec and of Detroit

residing at Kaskaskia frequently occur in the register. Brother Charles Magendie of the Company of Jesus acts as assistant to Father Watrin, and we hear also of Monseigneur Mercier, Vicaire General, who occasionally exercises his authority. Slaves, red and black, and freed men and freed women of both colors, give light and shade to the good father's pages, and are dismissed with brief mention. But when on January 7th, 1748, the wedding of Monsieur Joseph Buchet, exercising the functions of Principal Secretary of the Marine, Sub-delegate of Monsieur the Commissary Ordonnateur and Judge at the Illinois, once a widower, and Marie Louise Michel, twice a widow, is celebrated, and the Reverend Father Guyenne, Superior of the Missions of the Company of Jesus in Illinois, performs the ceremony, assisted, as we should say, by the priest of the parish, the entry is thrice as long as usual. And the Chevalier de Bertel, Major commanding for the King at Fort Chartres, and Benoist de St. Clair, Captain commanding at Kaskaskia, sign the record, and others of the first circles of Kaskaskia, and all are able to write their names. Then follows the wedding of the daughter of Sieur Leonard Billeront, Royal Notary at the Illinois, with the son of Charles Vallée, another name known long and well at Kaskaskia.

In this year Father S. L. Meurin, who describes himself as a missionary priest of the Company of Jesus, exercising the functions of Curé, signs one marriage entry; and the next year Father M. T. Fourré officiates at the wedding of two slaves of Mr. de Montchevaux, Captain commanding at the Cascaskias. And January 13th, 1750, Father Watrin performed the ceremony at the union of Jean Baptiste Benoist de St. Claire, Captain of infantry, who had now become Commandant at the Illinois, and Marie Bienvenue, daughter of Antoine Bienvenue, Major of militia, who had not long before removed from New Orleans to Kaskaskia, where his descendants still reside. And the same year De Girardot signs once more as a witness. In 1751 there appears the name of St. Gemme, which later was prominent in the history of the place. When the property of the Jesuits in Kaskaskia was sold by the French commandant for the crown, under the royal decree for the suppression of the order, St. Gemme was the purchaser, and he became the richest subject in the village, furnishing to the King's magazines as much as 86,000 weight of flour in a single season, which was only part of one year's harvest. The family came from Beauvais in France, and its members were often called by the name of that town, but the true patronymic was St. Gemme, which some descendants of that stock to-day write St. James. In 1755 De Girardot's signature greets us

again, and for the last time in these records. Aubert, Jesuit, relieves Watrin in 1759, and the succeeding year joins in wedlock Dussault de la Croix, *officier des troupes du Roy*, son of Messire Dessault de la Croix, Chevalier of the military order of St. Louis, and the widow of Antoine de Gruye, Lieutenant of the troops, written permission having been given by Monsieur de Macarty, Major Commandant at the Illinois. One of the witnesses is Neyon de Villier, a bold officer in the old French war, who did much damage on the frontiers of the colonies. He was one of seven brothers, who all held commissions under King Louis, and was Macarty's successor as Commandant of the Illinois country. April 11th, 1763, the bans of marriage were published for the third time between Messire Philippe Francois de Rastel, "*Chevalier de Rocheblave, officier des troupes de cette colonie, natif de Savournon Diocese de Gap en Dauphiné, fils de Messire Jean Joseph de Rastel, Chevalier Marquis de Rocheblave, Seigneur de Savournon le Bersac place du bourg et de vallée de vitrolles,*" and Michel Marie Dufresne, daughter of Jacques Michel Dufresne, officer of militia of this parish; written permission having been given by Monsieur De Neyon de Villiers, Major Commandant at the country of the Illinois, who signs the register. This Rocheblave, at the transfer of the country by the French to the English, took service under the banner of St. George, and was the last British Commandant of the Illinois, being captured at Fort Gage, on the bluff above Kaskaskia, July 4th, 1778, by the able leader, George Rogers Clark. In 1764 Father Meurin seems to take charge of the parish, which he describes as that of the Immaculate Conception of the holy virgin, Village of Kaskaskias, Country of the Illinois, province of Louisiana, diocese of Quebec; and associated with him at times was Brother Luccollet, Missionary Priest at the Illinois.

The sturdy priest, Pierre Gibault, assumes the functions of Curé des Kaskaskias et Vicaire General des Illinois et Tamarois in 1768, and his bold signature, with its unique flourish, greets us through these records for fifteen years or more. We should know that the man with such a chirography would have been just the one to render the efficient assistance which he gave to George Rogers Clark, and must have belonged, as he did, to the church militant. He was very slow to recognize the change in the civil government of the country, when it was ceded by France to England, which was quite distasteful to him, and hardly notices it in these records. But in 1776, when the Vicar General of the Illinois country, the former curé, S. L. Meurin, officiated, we find this transfer indicated in the mention of Mr. Hugh Lord, Captain com-

manding for his Britannic Majesty, and his signature and those of some of his officers are subscribed to one entry. In May, 1778, Father Gibault condescends to speak of Mr. De Rocheblave as Commandant-in-Chief in the country of the Illinois, but does not say under which king; and before he made the next entry, on the 4th of August of the same year, the hapless Rocheblave, to Gibault's great satisfaction, was on his way to Virginia, a prisoner of war, and Clark and his "Long Knives," as his men were called, held the fort.

Reluctantly we see the last of the handwriting of this friend of the new republic, which is followed in 1785 by that of De Saint Pierre as Curé, and De la Valinière as Vicar General; and in their time, from 1792 onward, English names begin to appear, such as Archibald McNabb, from Aberdeen, and William St. Clair, son of James St. Clair, captain in the Irish Brigade in the service of France, and John Edgar, once an English officer, and afterwards a prominent citizen of Kaskaskia and of Illinois, and Rachel Edgar, his American wife, who persuaded him to forswear the King of Great Britain and all his works; and William Morrison, who emigrated from Philadelphia in 1790 to establish a mercantile business in the old French town. And with these are the new French names, representing the arrivals from Canada during that period, and noticeable among them that of Pierre Menard, afterwards the first Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, the son of a liberty-loving Canadian, who fought by the side of Montgomery at Quebec. In 1793 Gabriel Richard takes up the record as parish priest. Later he was stationed at Detroit, and took a leading part in the early history of Michigan, representing that Territory in Congress, and was the only Catholic priest who was ever a member of that body.

The register runs on without a break well into the present century, and we note as we pass the marriage on May 22d, 1806, of Pierre Menard, widower, and Angelique Saucier, granddaughter of Jean B. Saucier, once a French officer at Fort Chartres, who resigned and settled in the Illinois country. Donatien Ollivier was the officiating priest. In 1817, at the wedding of a daughter of William Morrison, Ninian Edwards, then Governor of the Territory of Illinois, afterwards third Governor of the State, and Shadrach Bond, first Governor of the State, sign as witnesses. July 11, 1819, at the marriage of a son of Pierre Chouteau to a daughter of Pierre Menard, it is recited that the husband was born at St. Louis in the Missouri Territory, and the wife at Kaskaskia in the State of Illinois, which is the first mention of the State of Illinois in these records. Many members of these two

families, both prominent in the early history of the Illinois country, witness this entry. In April, 1820, William Morrison, Eliza, his wife, Governor Shadrach Bond, and William H. Brown, in after years a leading citizen of Chicago, appear as witnesses, and the last entry in this book, commenced in 1741, is made in 1820. A smaller volume in the same cover continues the list of marriages to 1835, and in a clerkly hand Sidney Breese, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois, affixes his signature to an entry made February 11th, 1822. John Reynolds, afterwards Governor of Illinois, is a witness in 1824, and two years later Felix St. Vrain, the Indian agent murdered by the savages at the outbreak of the Black Hawk war, signs the record, and with him Nathaniel Pope, delegate to Congress from the Territory of Illinois, and first United States Judge for the District of Illinois—all in the time of Francois Xavier Dahmen, priest of the Congregation.

We might continue thus to cull from these old records things grave and gay, quaint and interesting, but the limits of this paper compel us to forbear, and we must leave untouched the later baptismal and burial registers. It is pleasant to pore over the brown pages, to decipher the cramped handwriting, and to imagine the long succession of worthy priests making their careful entries, little thinking that they would ever be read beyond the bounds of their own parish, or be of value to any but the dwellers therein, but they made them none the less faithfully. And so these parish records, intended simply to show the births, marriages and deaths among the people of one little village, for the greater part of its existence an outpost of civilization in the heart of the western wilderness, unconsciously and so most accurately reveal much of the early history of the region which is now a great State.

They tell us of the black robed missionaries, who made those long and weary journeys to plant the cross among the savages, and toiled to spread their faith with a zeal and devotion unsurpassed; of the bold pioneers, who, for the sake of gain and adventure, traversed the wilds with their lives in their hands and of their merciless foes; of the days of wild speculation, when the streets of Paris were full of eager purchasers of shares in the wonder-working company which was to found an empire on the banks of the Mississippi, and draw endless riches from the mines to be opened there; of the high-born officers, who sought distinction or promotion by service in this far-away colony, and of their soldiers, trained to war across the sea; and, as we read, plumes and banners wave, and sabres clank, and the red men look curiously at

the musketeers, and those whose names are written in the pages of these time-worn books pass before us, and the old scenes come back again. They give us glimpses too of the struggle between two mighty nations for the valley of the Beautiful River, and for dominion in the New World, the prelude to the mightier struggle in which the victor in the earlier strife lost its conquests and its ancient possessions as well; and of the part which this early settlement played in those contests. We see the sceptre pass from one nation to another, and when the sound of war is hushed we note the coming of peace, with commerce and agriculture in its train. And as the tide of enterprise reaches the old French village, we see its temporary transformation into an American town, and can realize its astonishment at finding its limits extending, its population doubling, its streets thronged, and itself the seat of government of a vast territory and the first capital of a State. And we can appreciate its relief when the wave recedes and the new names disappear, and rejoice with it that this episode is over, and it is left to its ancient ways and its own familiar people, and to a rest which has since been almost undisturbed.

And hence, for one who approaches it to-day, there is little to disturb the impression that it is really the Kaskaskia of the olden time to which he draws near. The way still lies, as of yore, through a forest, in which stands the old residence of Pierre Menard, vacant and fast going to decay, but with its furniture and books still in place, as if its occupants of long ago had left but yesterday. It is a type of the village itself, once astir with life, now full of stillness. As you cross the Kaskaskia river by the old-fashioned ferry, and are greeted by the ancient ferryman, the illusion is not dispelled. And the wide streets, unmarked by wheel tracks; the antique French houses, with their high dormer windows; the old brick buildings, the first erected of that material in Illinois, each with a history—this one the earliest court house in the State, and that one the old United States land office—built of three-inch bricks, brought from Pittsburg in flatboats in 1792; the priest's house, constructed of materials from the ruins of the nunnery once located there; and the parish church, containing the bell cast at Rochelle in France in 1741 for this parish, the first that rang between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi—all give one a mingled impression of antiquity and departed greatness.

You may dine at the village tavern, in the same great room, fully thirty feet square, in which dinner was served to the Marquis de Lafayette in 1825, when he tarried here on his way down

the Mississippi, and note the quaint wood carving of the high mantel-piece, and of the mouldings of the doors and windows, and see beneath the porch the heavy hewn timbers of which the house is built, justifying the tradition that it is a century and a quarter old, and was already venerable when Edward Coles, the second Governor of Illinois, made it his residence. You may see part of the foundation of the William Morrison house, at which a reception was given to Lafayette, and the dilapidated framework of the Edgar mansion, where he was a guest. The site of the house of the French commandant, which was afterwards the first State House of Illinois, will be pointed out to you, and the place where stood the nunnery, and such landmarks as the corner-stone of the property of the Jesuits confiscated by the French Crown, and the post of Cahokia Gate, once giving passage through the fence that bounded the Common Fields, which are still divided and held by the old French measurement and title. And you will learn that the little village, now containing less than three hundred souls, is the owner of some eleven thousand acres of the most fertile land in the Valley of the Mississippi, under the grant to it of Kaskaskia Commons, by his Most Christian Majesty Louis the XV., in 1725, and derives therefrom abundant revenue. The older residents will talk to you of the flood of 1784, of which they have heard their fathers tell; and of Lafayette's visit, which they remember as boys, when, perched on the fence, they saw the stately form, in foreign garb, pass into the Edgar mansion, or peered at him through the windows as he sat at dinner in the large room of the tavern; and of the great flood of 1844, when the water was five feet deep above the floors of their houses, and large steamboats came up the Kaskaskia river and through the streets of the village, and, gathering the terror-stricken inhabitants from trees and roofs, went straight away across the Common Fields to the Mississippi. Of more modern events they have little to say, nor do the later years furnish them topics to take the place of these.

The little community, content to believe itself the first permanent European settlement in the Valley of the Mississippi, sleeps on, dreaming of its early days and of its former importance. It pays little heed to the warnings which the mighty river has already given it, and is seemingly unmindful that the third and last is at hand. The distance from the village center to the river bank, once three miles, has been reduced one-half, and the rich farm lands, which once bordered the stream, have gone in its current to the Gulf of Mexico. And now the Mississippi, unsatisfied even with this rapid destruction, in the very

wantonness of its strength has cut its way above the town towards the Kaskaskia river, despite the efforts of the Government engineers to check it, until but a space of three hundred yards separates the two. The grave of Illinois' first Governor has been disturbed, and but recently his remains were removed to a safer resting place. And when the junction is made, the united rivers at the next flood time will spare nothing of the ancient village, which meanwhile listens idly to the murmur of the approaching waters, and smiles in the shadow of its impending doom, which, before another spring has passed, may be so complete that there will remain no memento of Kaskaskia save its old Parish Records.

EDWARD G. MASON

¹ Bancroft's History of the United States, I. p. 195.

² Davidson and Stuve's History of Illinois, p. 110.

³ Atlas of State of Illinois, pp. 169, 202.

⁴ Montague's History of Randolph County, Illinois, p. 12.

⁵ Shea's Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi, p. 55.

⁶ Parkman's Discovery of the Great West, p. 69.

⁷ Shea's History of Catholic Missions, pp. 410-415.

⁸ Marest's Letter, Kip. p. 206.

⁹ Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi, p. 43.

¹² Marest's Letter, Kip. p. 197.

¹³ Kaskaskia Parish Records, p. 9, Burial Register.

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 92.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 116.

THE NANCY GLOBE

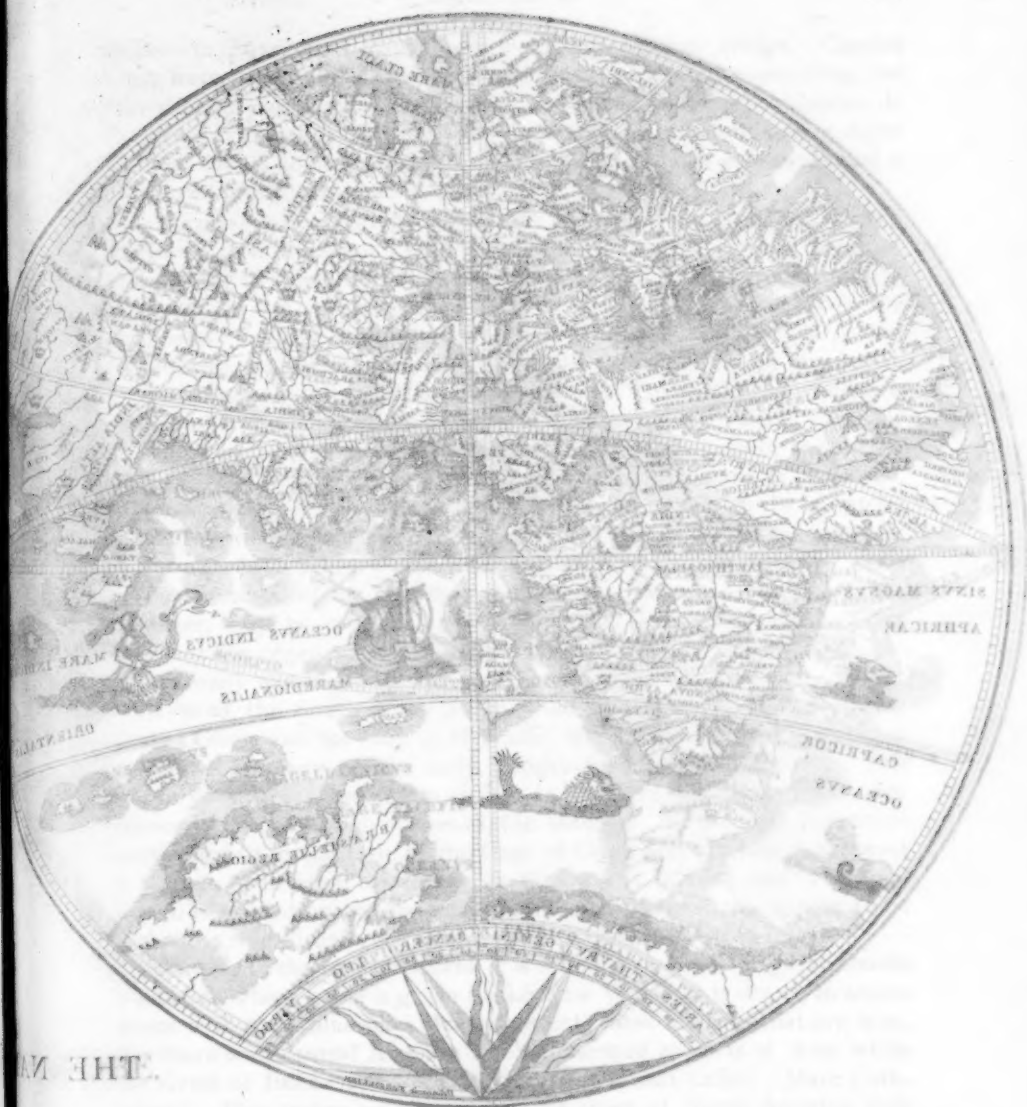
The Nancy Globe is perhaps the most beautiful of all the ancient globes. It is of rich silver-gilt, measuring about six inches in diameter, being preserved among the treasures of the Public Library of Nancy, France. Its origin is not now known. It appears to be alluded to for the first time by Père Vincent, who, in his "*Histoire de l'ancienne image miraculeuse de Notre Dame de Sion*," says (p. 163) that, among the precious objects offered to the Virgin of Sion, by Duke Charles IV., was a very rich cup in the form of a globe, which had been converted into a Ciborium. Père Trouillot, in a similar work, published at Nancy in 1757, speaks of "a very rich cup, representing the terrestrial globe, six inches in diameter, on which are perfectly cut and described all the countries, lands, kingdoms, seas and rivers, as on a Mapped-monde, the lands being distinguished from the waters by beautiful gilding, and a celestial blue representing the waters" (p. 74). The writer goes on to say: "This cup is surmounted by an armillary sphere, with all the circles representing the heavens, the earth being in the middle, about the size of a walnut, the whole being supported by a nude Atlas, eight inches high, posed directly at the foot of the globe, this Atlas holding in his hands a Horn of Plenty, of his own height, the top being charged with all kinds of fruit around his head, which, together, support the globe and the sphere; the whole is of silver, properly gilt within and without, having the height of about eighteen inches."

The globe was presented at the shrine of the Virgin upon the occasion of the King's happy return from Germany to Lorraine. It was borne in solemn procession from Nancy to Sion, and there deposited with the Tiercelins. Upon the suppression of the religious houses it was carried back to Nancy, and placed in the Public Library. Some one having proposed to melt down the instrument for coinage, a commission was appointed to decide upon its value. The committee, however, wisely declared that it was worthy of a distinguished place among the historic monuments, and provided for its careful preservation. About the year 1835, Guizot, then Minister of Public Instruction, issued a Circular to the Scientific and Literary Societies in the Departments, urging the study of neglected or forgotten relics of this kind. Whereupon certain members of the "Royal Society of Science, Literature and Arts," of Nancy, turned their attention to the globe.

Eventually the subject was specially committed to M. Blau, an Honorary Inspector of the Society, who had admired the globe as early as 1794, when it was in the possession of the Tiercelins. Securing the cooperation of M. Forfillier, who had constructed a very perfect globe, about ten feet in diameter, for the Public Library of Epinal, M. Blau had a careful representation of the Nancy Globe made on the stereographic projection, which was published in connection with his paper given in the "Mémoires" of the Society for 1836, and separately during the same year. It is to the drawing made by M. Forfillier that we are indebted for our representation of the contents of the globe proper, though the general view of the instrument was made from an excellent photograph.

M. Forfillier's sketch does not vary at all from the globe, except where it was necessary by the transfer of designs from a gold or silver surface to paper. The work is very accurately done, and gives the orthographical errors of the original, which are of the class common to all the ancient globes, and, upon the whole, inevitable. M. Blau says that the gilding within and without, the arabesque designs, and its general beauty, leave nothing to be desired. The globe opens horizontally in two hemispheres, and may without difficulty be converted into a Ciborium, by the removal of the sphere of Ptolemy, and the substitution of a cross. Evidently the instrument has served this double purpose, and if so, it is easy to explain the loss of the globe of the size of a nut which Père Trouillot describes as suspended within the armillary sphere. M. Blau observes that this loss is all the more to be lamented, from the fact that, though he dismounted the instrument and searched carefully into every recess, he was unable to find anything to indicate its origin or the date of its publication. It has been conjectured that the date and name of maker were engraved on the little globe within the armillary sphere; but if this were so, the inscription is lost, like the belief in the astronomical system which the armillary sphere was designed to illustrate.

The only clew to the nationality of the maker of the globe is found in the names of the cardinal points engraved in small Roman capitals on the horizon of the Ptolemaic sphere. The resemblance of the names and characters to those of the cardinal points as given in Sherz's German Glossary of the Middle Age (Strasbourg, 1781), leads to the conjecture that the globe was made at Nuremberg, and that it was acquired by Charles IV. when in Bavaria. It was evidently intended for some important person. M. Blau thought that it was a copy of a globe of the same size, for the reason that the maker does not



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YAGLOBE

appear to have been capable of reducing a large design. Charles must have taken an interest in such works, as would appear from the fact that his engineer, Jean L'Haste, dedicated to him "*Sommaire de la sphere artificielle*" (Nancy, 1624), in which he states, that after eight years of labor, he had engraved for his Highness both a celestial and a terrestrial globe in bronze of a large size.

The gilding of the globe, as already stated, separates the water very distinctly from the land. The water was formerly of a deep blue, and even to-day it appears a superbly chased brown, imitating the undulations of the sea when slightly agitated. The polar circles and the tropics are figured without graduation. The ecliptic, the equator and the colures are divided into 360 degrees, though they are not numbered.

The ornamentation indicates the taste of the earlier map makers, the ships and sea monsters being quite remarkable. "Zanzi," put for Zanzibar, in the Indian Ocean, betrays the bad influence of the earlier globes. The islands of the East are in a state of primitive confusion, several having been thrown in where no islands exist. In the countries bordering the Indian Ocean there are no indications of the progress of the sixteenth century enterprise, which also helps to give the globe the appearance of an age that it does not possess. Much of this, however, may be referred to what appears to have been the ruling desire of the engraver, namely, the desire for artistic beauty, to secure which many words are abbreviated.

Around the South Pole is the great imaginary continent of the Vlpus Globe and the Map of Mercator, which indeed forms so striking a feature on many of the early geographical representations. The origin of this representation is lost in the dim antiquity, when men exercised fancy in such a remarkable manner. In the east it extends northward to the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope, while in the west it reaches to an equal distance. At the Straits of Magellan Terra del Fuego is welded on to this vast continent, which would appear to be under the rule of crowned heads, whose subjects dwelt in tents.

Turning to the western world, it is found that, while the globe honors Vespucci, whose name is given to the New World, it is drawn in accordance with the Columbian idea as respects those features that are false. Northern and Central America are represented as parts of Asia, while the rivers of India empty into the Gulf of Mexico, called "*Mare Cathaym*." This region, as well as the east coast of North America, fails to show the progress of exploration. Yucatan, as on many maps, appears as an island. "*Terra Florid*" and "*Bacclearvm*" are therefore

still in Asia. In Florida there is no indication of the exploration of Cortes, while Cartier has no recognition in "Terra Francesca," notwithstanding his voyages of 1534 and 1542. The globe, however, must have been made subsequent to 1540, since the Amazon, explored in 1539, is indicated, though, like the La Plata, still more definitely shown, it is given without the name. The Sea of Parima also appears to be indicated in connection with the Amazon, which would bring the date of the map down somewhat beyond 1540. The western coast of South America shows no explorations later than 1538-40, the rivers emptying into the sea south of Capricorn being the offspring of the imagination, in common with other features of the globe. The representation of Newfoundland, called "Corterealis," is very poor, like the coast line from that point to the Gulf of Mexico, but the outlines of Greenland are quite tolerable, in addition to being interesting. Iceland lies in its proper position with respect to Greenland. The most of early geographical representations show the northeast passage, but on our globe the "Mare Glaciale" forms a *cul de sac*, and the land spreads over and around. In "Hispania Nova" the Spanish and Asiatic names are mixed together. Lower California is not indicated, yet it is clear that at the time the globe was made a great deal was known about the Pacific coast. The ideas respecting the North Atlantic are, however, very backward, and nothing of striking interest is presented. In 1511 the maker of the Lenox Globe repudiated the Columbian idea, yet upon this globe, which may be placed towards 1550, the theory of Columbus dominates. When Columbus, June 12, 1494, forced his companions to declare, under oath, that Cuba was a part of Asia, he struck a heavy blow at the progress of geographical knowledge. As respects himself, he proved that he was slow to accept original ideas. The engraver appears to have been acquainted with the Ptolemy of 1513, and he has drawn from it such names as "Caninor" and "Costal," the latter being put for "Costa Alta," the high coast, which is found on the so-called Cabot map as "Cesta Alta." The only name of real interest is "Anorombega," or Norombega, which first appears as "Aranbega" on the map of Jerome Verrazano, 1529. We need not delay, however, to dwell upon the names in general, since many of them are so disguised that a formal study would prove tedious and unprofitable. We may observe, nevertheless, that the great antarctic continent, which was seldom wanting in such representations, appears in full proportions on the globe; while Africa has the customary lakes and rivers, showing that modern explorations are simply rediscoveries. In the

north polar region the ideas of the period are indicated. The north-eastern passage, which on the Lenox Globe is open, in accordance with modern discovery, is closed up on the Nancy Globe, and the designer indicates his belief in the Pygmies and the Hyperboreans.

As indicated, however, the maker of the globe appears to have been more deeply concerned in the artistic character of this semi-religious instrument, than in its true geographical character. Hence many very interesting discoveries are neglected, though well known at the time. In conclusion, we may say the most prominent feature is found in its embodiment of the false geography of Columbus, which was relinquished with the unwillingness that attended the abandonment of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy.

B. F. DE COSTA



CHRISTIAN FEBIGER

COLONEL OF THE VIRGINIA LINE OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

Colonel Christian Febiger, although a native of Denmark, may be regarded not so much as one of those distinctively "foreign officers" who came to this country during the progress of the struggle to assist in securing American independence, as a European friend, who, if not altogether a colonist, had so far lived among and become attached to the American people as to share in the sense of their grievances and join with them in the contest from the outset. He is to be remembered as an officer who rendered extensive and noteworthy services during the Revolution.

From authentic records touching his personal history, we learn that Febiger was born on the island of Fünen, Denmark, in the year 1746. It is probable that about his sixteenth year his father died, as he speaks of having been his own master since that age, while his mother was still living at Fünen in 1786. It is certain that he received an early military education, possibly at Copenhagen, where he had friends, and that while still a young man he accompanied an uncle who had been appointed governor of the island of Santa Cruz, West Indies, as one of his staff. Whether he there decided to abandon a military career and attempt some mercantile ventures on his own account does not appear, but the next we hear of him, he is traveling, in 1772, through the American colonies, from Cape Fear in North Carolina to the Penobscot in Maine, stopping and making observations "in every town and port," inquiring into the resources of the country and noting its actual products. This journey seems to have left a favorable impression, and during the two following years, as he informs us himself, he was "commercially engaged in the Eastern States in the lumber, fish and horse trade."

Febiger was doubtless prospering in business when the war broke out, and the war necessarily completely interrupted it. He was evidently established at the time either in Boston, Salem, or a neighboring coast town, as it was from this vicinity that he first joined the Colonial forces. His sympathies with the Massachusetts people must have been sincere and ardent, or he could not have involved himself so early in the struggle. He seems to have had no hesitation in the matter. Nor

can we suppose that he rushed in for the sake of military adventure—his entire career showing that he had the cause of the Colonists much at heart. Being a trained soldier, he offered his services in the emergency, and they were accepted. The record here, unfortunately, is meagre, but we have the fact that ten days after the Lexington alarm, or April 28, 1775, he joined Colonel Samuel Gerrish's Massachusetts State Militia Regiment, composed of companies from Essex and Middlesex counties. A little later he appears as its Adjutant—the exact date of his appointment, so far as known, not being preserved—and the regiment took its place in the cordon of raw troops drawn around the British regulars in Boston. The fact that he received the Adjutancy indicates that he already had friends and some influence either in or about Boston, and that he was known as a person familiar with the subject of military organization.

The battle of Bunker Hill soon followed. There Febiger first developed his courage and ability to command, which is nearly all that we know about him in connection with the affair. The struggle at Prescott's redoubt was progressing and Putnam was hastening troops to its support. "Among others," says Frothingham in his "Siege of Boston," "a part of Gerrish's regiment under Nighil marched from Cambridge to Ploughed Hill, where Adjutant Christian Febiger, a gallant Danish soldier who had seen service, took command, called upon the men to follow him, and reached the heights in season to render valuable service." Frothingham's authority for this incident seems to be the account of the battle by Swett, who gave many details from personal knowledge. There can be little doubt that Febiger distinguished himself on the occasion, as we find him appointed not long after to accompany Arnold's Quebec expedition, which included none but officers of approved conduct and known resolution. We may fairly assume that his Bunker Hill record was, in part at least, the reason of his selection in the latter case.

Here, again, in regard to the march to Quebec, our knowledge of Febiger's individual services is quite limited. The journals of some of his companions occasionally refer to him; that of Captain Thayer, of Rhode Island, establishing the fact that he was one of the two Adjutants in the expedition. A letter from Febiger to Colonel Meigs, written after the war, mentions the further fact that he made drafts of the route, which are unfortunately lost. The late Judge Henry, of Pennsylvania, a volunteer in the expedition, recalls the circumstance in his narrative, that one evening after a peculiarly exhausting march, he reached Febi-

ger's camp-fire in a condition which excited the latter's sympathy. He was heartily welcomed to the mess and received with the usual camp tonic. "The heart of Febiger," says Henry, "seemed overjoyed at the relief he had and could afford us. The liquor had restored our fainting spirits, but this was not enough for his generosity to exhibit. He requested us to take seats around the fire, and wait the boiling of his kettle, which was well replenished with pork and dumplings. This was all devoted to our use, accompanied by an open-heartedness and the kindest expressions of interest for our sufferings, and regard for our perseverance in our duty as military men. This meal to all of us seemed a renewal of life. It was accustomed food. Febiger, ere this time, was unknown to us, but in the process of events, he acquired our esteem and entire confidence, as a friend and a real soldier." At the storming of Quebec, December 31, 1775, Febiger was taken prisoner with the greater part of his comrades, among whom were Morgan, Heth and Porterfield, of Virginia; Lamb, of New York; Meigs, of Connecticut; Greene, of Rhode Island, and others, and with whom he was confined until released on parole in August, 1776. On September 11 following the prisoners reached New York, landed near Elizabeth, New Jersey, and on the 1st of January, 1777, were regularly exchanged, the preference in the exchange being given them over all others.

Upon his release from parole, Febiger immediately re-entered the service by accepting a commission in the Virginia Continental line. The reasons which inclined him to go to that State do not appear, but it is quite probable that the friendships he had formed during the Quebec expedition had something to do with it, as the regiment which he joined was officered largely by old Virginia comrades in captivity, who may have induced him to share the fortunes of war thereafter with themselves. However this may be, we find that Richard Henry Lee recommended him for a position in the new line, that the House of Delegates appointed him, November 13, 1776, a Lieutenant-Colonel, and that soon after he was assigned to the Eleventh Virginia Continentals, of which Daniel Morgan was Colonel. John Marshall, the future Chief Justice, was its Adjutant, and among the Captains we have McGuire, Bruin, Porterfield and Henry, all Quebec heroes, although the latter was prevented by illness from serving. Febiger and Major Heth, afterwards Colonel in the same line, leave on record a manly letter to the Virginia House, signed by each November 15, in which they acknowledge the honor of their appointments, but regret that "the peculiarity and delicacy of their situation will neither admit of their immediate acceptance, or allow

them to acknowledge themselves in such terms as they would wish to use. They can only say that whenever they are at liberty to accept of their appointments, and once more step forth in defence of their bleeding and much injured country, their utmost abilities and warmest endeavors shall ever be fully exerted in preserving that honor which the Virginians have in every instance, during the present contest, most justly acquired." They were released from their paroles, as already stated, a few weeks later—January 1st following.

The Eleventh Virginia seems to have been raised mainly in the vicinity of Winchester, Virginia, Morgan's home, where we infer from one of his letters that Febiger repaired to assist in recruiting. Early in the spring of 1777 it marched in two detachments for Headquarters in New Jersey. There the new army was gathering, but all too slowly, and Washington was compelled to call for the troops from the recruiting stations as soon as they formed in companies, to enable him to keep up some show of a front against the enemy, who were now threatening to move upon him. Under these instructions Lieutenant Colonel Febiger started from Virginia, February 23, 1777, in advance of Morgan, bringing with him "the first division" of the regiment, and on March 6 he was in Philadelphia. A little later we find him in camp and then marching and fighting with the army in the Pennsylvania campaign.

From Colonel Febiger's Order Books—those invaluable guides in the study of Revolutionary history—it is possible to trace his movements throughout the war with considerable particularity. His first camp appears to have been at Princeton, New Jersey, and his first regimental order, dated April 16, the approval of a court martial sentence punishing a soldier for disorderly conduct; the interesting item here being that Lieutenant Marshall was one of the members of the court, who was also directed, as Adjutant, to see that the drummers were duly provided with "Cats and cord" for the whipping. Was this the judge's first experience in dispensing justice for national ends? After Princeton, the regiment is at Bridgewater and Bound Brook, where on April 17, it furnishes the guard on Quibble Town road. About this time, also, Colonel Morgan arrives from Virginia with the remainder of the regiment and assumes command, to hold it only for a short time, however, as on June 13, he was put at the head of that famous corps of riflemen which did so much in bringing Burgoyne to terms. The only regimental order to the Eleventh Virginia which can be distinguished as his own runs as follows:

REGTL ORDERS.

May 15th 1777.

That the Captains make out their several muster Rolls from the first of January last and that a copy of each be sent to Colo Morgan's Quarters at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning—All their Muster Rolls to be made out by Saturday 10 o'clock in order that their companies may be mustered. The Captns are to see that their difft compts keep their Tents and the streets before their tents clean, the dirt and trash to be swept in one place & the Quarter Master Sergt order their Camp Couler men to take it out and burn it. The officers and non commissd ofrs are desird to order all stinking meat and bones to be cleand from about Camp. The officers to pay the strictest attention to prevent the soldiers from taking their gunlocks to pieces to clean them as a number of good locks have been spoil'd by that infamous practice. That no Soldier leaves the Camp without leave from a field officer. That no officer absents himself from Camp without leave from the Commander of the Regt. The Regt. to parade at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

DANIEL MORGAN.

In the arrangement of the army for the campaign, the regiment, now again under Febiger's command, was assigned to General Woodford's Brigade in General Stephen's Division, composed entirely of Virginia troops. It was engaged in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, shared in the experiences at Valley Forge, and was present in the following year, at the victory of Monmouth. It is to be regretted that but little is to be found respecting Febiger's individual services at this period, but we may assume that he participated honorably, if not with distinction, upon each occasion, proving himself the thorough soldier in action. That he was in the thick of the fight at Brandywine, and kept his men under good discipline throughout the trying campaign, appears from the following order entered by himself in the Regimental Order Book:

REGT'L ORDERS.

2d October 1777

The Commanding officer takes this opportunity of returning his publick Thanks to the Officers and Soldiers in the Regiment for their spirited and gallant behaviour on the 11th of Sept last and can without Flattery assure them that their conduct, adherence to Order and Discipline by far exceeded his most Sanguine Expectations and makes no Doubt but if again call'd to Action, he will have it in his power to say, that their Conduct would do honor to veterans Lt. John Marshall to take Care and Command of the late Wm. Smith's Company till further Orders—

The Commanding officers of Companies will dayly examine the Men's Arms and Accoutrements and see that they are all ways prepar'd for Action according to repeated general orders. No Officer or Soldier, when on a March is to leave his platoon or Division without Leave from the Commanding Officer. Water as usual to be fetch'd by the Sergts—Roll Call to be more strictly adher'd to than has lately been observ'd.

A proportionable Distribution of Tents to be made this Night by Major Sneed—if any soldier is found stragling out of Camp, the Commanding Officer will be oblig'd to take the Officer for the man, as the present Strength enables them to keep a strict eye over the whole.

Two weeks after Brandywine, or September 26th, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel Febiger was honored with promotion to the Colonelcy of the Second Virginia Regiment of the line, at the head of which he remained until the close of the war. His new command, however, he appears not

to have assumed until after the battle of Germantown, which occurred October 4. At this battle his brigade was on the right of Greene's wing and assisted in the attempted reduction of the Chew House, which proved a fatal obstruction to American success. The marching orders received by Stephen's Division the day before the action, and the congratulatory order issued to the army the day after are interesting reminiscences of that field. The former runs briefly as follows:

The men of Genl. Stephens Division to be paraded Under Arms at 6 o'clock this afternoon—to be stript of their Baggage & Blankets—to have their provisions in their Haversacks—Such as have not Haversacks to put their provision in their pockets. Out of each Brigade a Careful Subten & Twenty men least fit for duty to be left with the Baggage as a Guard.

The second order is in part to this effect:

HEAD QRS, Octr 5th 1777. *Officers of the day tomorrow*, Major Genl Stephens, Brigadier Muchlinburg, Col Clark & Lt Col Conner, B. M. Peers. *Officer for Piquet* Majr Miller.

* * * * * The Commander in Chief returns his thanks to ye Genl Officers and Other Officers & men concernd in ye attack yesterday on ye Enemy's left wing for the spirit & Bravery they manifested in driving ye enemy from field to field. Tho an unfortunate fog joined with the smoak prevented the different Brigs from seeing & supporting Each other & from some other not yet known Causes they finally Retreated, we nevertheless see that the Enemy are not proof against a vigorous attack and may be put to flight when Boldly pushed. This they will remember and assure themselves on the next occasion by proper Exertion of the powers which God has given them, and Inspired by the cause of freedom in which they are Engaged they will be Victorious.

The Commander-in-Chief not seeing the engagement on the Enemy's Right Wing desires the Genl Officers who Commanded there to thank those officers who behaved with Becoming Bravery & such in either wing as behaved otherwise are to be Reported.

At the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, Febiger may have had temporary command of the Virginia line, as he speaks of having been at the head of "four thousand men and two pieces of artillery." These troops, however, being drawn up with the main army under Washington, after Lee's retreat and disgrace, were not brought into close action. In August following, the Colonel was ordered to Philadelphia to superintend the making up of clothing for the Virginia regiments, and the next we hear of him is in connection with the assault on Stony Point on the night of July 15, 1779.

The part Colonel Febiger took in this famous affair is well known. He commanded the First of the four Light Infantry regiments organized for the campaign, and led the right column in the attack under Wayne. Six of the eight companies of his regiment were selected from the Virginia line, and two were Pennsylvanians. The other two field officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury and Major Thomas Posey. The selection of Febiger and all the officers of the corps was the highest possible compliment to their military qualities, as none but

superior and experienced men were accepted for the special service in view. All proved their worth at Stony Point. Butler, Febiger, Meigs, Fleury, Sherman, Hay, Hull, Murphree, Stewart and Posey, the field officers engaged on the occasion, and representing the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland and North Carolina, were noticed in Wayne's orders as having done all that soldiers could do. Colonel Febiger leaves two letters in regard to the affair, both written to his wife, which are highly interesting—the one, dated from Stony Point just after the assault, being a laconic expression of the evident enthusiasm he felt over the achievement:

My Dear Girl: I have just borrowed pen, ink and paper to inform you that yesterday we march'd from Fort Montgomery, and at 12 o'clock last night we stormed this confounded place, and, with the loss of about fourteen killed and forty or fifty wounded, we carried it. I can give you no particulars as yet. A musquet ball scraped my nose. No other damage to "Old Denmark." God bless you.

Farewell—

FEBIGER.

"Old Denmark," as he seems to have been called, was made field officer of the day for the 16th, and on the 21st, true to his promise, enters into details as follows:

Fort Montgomery, July 21, 1779.

My Dear Girl—

I'll now give you the particulars of our enterprize. After having reconnoitred Stony Point well, we saw that by a secret and bold stroke it might perhaps be carried—and our affairs being in a critical situation induced his Excellency to risk it—and on Thursday the 15th instant we marched very secretly, securing all passes and preventing Country people from going in—and at dark were within one mile of the Fort, where we lay till 12 o'clock at night, when my regiment at the head of the right column, and Colonel Butler's at the head of the left, with proper "forlorn hope" and advanced guards, marched and attacked the works, *who* received us pretty warmly. But the bravery of our men soon overcame all dangers, and about 1 o'clock we were in full possession of the Fort, where I had the pleasure of taking Colonel Johnson, who Commanded, myself, and ordered him to his tent. At daybreak we found we had taken 1 Lieut-Colonel, 25 Captains & Lieutenants and 544 non-commissioned officers and privates, exclusive of the killed and some that drowned in endeavoring to get to their shipping— We took 16 pieces of Artillery with fixed Ammunition for a three months siege—2 standards & 1 flag—10 Marquees—and a large quantity of tents, Quartermaster's stores, baggage, &c., &c.

His Excellency joined us in the afternoon—when an attack was to be made on the other side—but through some difficulties it was delayed. We remained there three days, which were employed in Cannonading the Enemy and removing the stores—and on the evening of the 18th we evacuated and destroyed the works, and set fire to the remains.

This obliged General Clinton to come up with his whole army to King's Ferry, where he now is. What may be his next move we cannot as yet ascertain. If he intends for our Fort, I think he will be damnably drubbed, as this most glorious affair has given double vigor and spirit to our men.

Farewell

FEBIGER.

The opportunity for further distinguishing itself was not again

offered to the Corps of Light Infantry during the campaign, and in December it was disbanded—Febiger returning with increased reputation to his old regiment in the line.

In 1780 the Colonel entered a field of new experiences. While yielding few of the honors which a soldier usually covets, they still discovered him to be one of the truly valuable men in the service. During the early part of the year the entire Virginia line was ordered to the southward to report to General Lincoln at Charleston. By the surrender of that place to the British in May, the Americans suffered the loss of two thousand Continentals, some seven hundred of whom were Virginians. Another detachment of Virginians from the northern army, under Colonel Buford, escaped capture at that time only to fall a prey to Tarleton and his legion. These accidents of war cut off the Virginia Continentals. The line as such was in effect destroyed, and the State was compelled to proceed to the organization of a new force to represent her. Among the many officers who happened not to have been at the Charleston surrender were General Muhlenberg, Colonels Febiger, Davies, Greene, Porterfield, Major Posey, and others, which proved to be a most fortunate circumstance for the State, as their services were now greatly needed in recruiting the new regiments. It was in this service that Febiger was destined to continue much of the time until the close of the war. During the winter and spring of 1780–81, however, he was engaged in other special and important duties, to which some reference must be made.

General Muhlenberg, having been placed in charge of the recruiting in Virginia, despatched Colonel Febiger to Philadelphia to forward arms and clothing to the State, which seemed to be destitute of everything. The Colonel's orders for this duty were dated September 1, 1780. Meanwhile, before he was able to do much for Virginia, General Greene had assumed command of the Department of the South, succeeding Gates, and finding Febiger at Philadelphia, directed him, November 2, to turn his energies to the matter of sending needed stores, not only to Virginia, but beyond to the now distressed and disorganized Southern army in North Carolina.

In this new position of forwarder of supplies for the troops who were soon to become a new force under Greene, Febiger developed the requisite executive capacity. He seems to have been as good a business man or man of affairs as he was a soldier and fighter, appearing especially to have adapted himself with remarkable readiness and tact to American ways and methods. It was no slight compliment to him,

for instance, that he, a foreigner, should have been entrusted, as was the case, by General Greene with the delicate duty of seeing that leading men, both in and out of Congress, kept their promises in regard to supplying his army; for Congress at that time was put to its wits' end to keep any army, north or south, on a living footing, and Quartermasters, Commissaries or Paymasters, who obtained half they applied for, were fortunate indeed.

Although details of military stores—wagons, horses, tents, clothing, arms, accoutrements, ammunition and what not—usually furnish the duller of all chapters in the study of a campaign, we cannot but take a special interest in this department as Colonel Febiger conducted it, for, first of everything, Greene depended upon supplies to repair Southern disasters, and enable him to undertake the operations which saved the South. Febiger fully appreciated the situation, and began sending forward stores shortly after Greene left him. The distance was great and time precious. From twenty-five to thirty days were required for a loaded train to go from Philadelphia to the shifting army in North Carolina. If trains could have followed each other at brief intervals, the troops would have suffered little discomfort; but there were vexing and hazardous delays in starting them off. Wagons seem to have been as hard to get as stores to the northward, and in Virginia they were even a greater scarcity. Nor could the most direct routes always be taken. From Philadelphia to Richmond the shortest road ran in nearly a straight line, via Head of Elk, Alexandria and Fredericksburg, but when the ferries were obstructed, trains were obliged to go by way of Lancaster and York in Pennsylvania, Fredericktown, Maryland, "Harper's Ferriage" and down to the east of the Blue Ridge. We find Febiger writing to the Deputy Quartermasters at nearly all the places on this route to lay in forage for the teams, and especially was this article to be collected at Red House in Virginia, not far from Ashby's Gap, "on account of the bad roads and great distance from Leesburgh to Fredericksburgh." Supplies of forage also were to be ready at Bowling Green or Lynch's Tavern, between Fredericksburgh and Richmond. A specimen of the Colonel's directions on this point appears in the following, addressed to Mr. Marsteller, Deputy Quarter Master at Lancaster, December 11th, 1780:

"As I shall be obliged to Send a Number of Waggons with Stores for the Southward through your Post during the course of the winter, I thought it necessary to give you this early Information, that a Supply of Forage & provision might be laid in at your post, which you are hereby directed to do, as also to give the Commissary of provision proper Notice of the contents of this Letter, For-

rage is an article of the utmost Importance and particular attention must be paid to it—you will also see that the Ferry Boats on Susquehanah are kept in proper Order and Readiness for Transporting the Waggon's across."

From Colonel Febiger's note book it would appear that the first instalment of stores for Greene's army went off about November 30. He describes it as an Invoice "loaded on Board Nineteen Private Teams under the Care and Conduct of Mr. John Walker." It included a miscellaneous assortment of tents, camp kettles, spades, picks, knapsacks, haversacks, harness, etc. Wagon No. 1, John McCommons', contained horse collars, back and belly bands, blind bridles and a box with "30 Faschine Hatchetts." In Glasgow Bensteel's wagon, No. 3, there were horsemen's caps, saddles, and canteens. In wagon No. 7 there was a box containing 104 swords, and another with 251 pairs of horseshoes, 3 collars and 2 hay screws. The ninth wagon, James Willson's, carried 200 camp kettles; the eighth, Hugh Dougherty's, 157 spades and as many shovels; the twelfth, John Buntin's, 33 common tents and 300 canteens; the eighteenth, Andrew Brackenridge's, 200 dozen haversacks. This entire train the conductor, Walker, promised and obliged himself, unforeseen and unavoidable accidents excepted, to deliver to General Greene or other commanding officer in the Southern army, or to their order. To doubly assure himself, however, of the safety and dispatch of the invoice, Febiger concluded to put the whole, wagons and wagoners, under the charge of a Lieutenant Newberry. The Colonel's instructions to him were sufficiently explicit, running as follows:

Philadelphia, December 3rd 1780

Sir

A considerable Quantity of very valuable Stores and of the greatest consequence to the Southern Army having been forwarded in 5 brigades of Waggon's and being rather apprehensive of Neglect in the Waggon Conductors, I have thought it necessary to send an Officer to take charge of, superintend and direct the whole, for which purpose you are to proceed immediately on the Route pointed out to you, see that the Rear Brigades are in proper order, make the best speed and follow their direct route You are to see that the Conductors keep up the Greatest Order and Regularity on their March, that they always have their Waggon's in a Compact Line and prevent either the waggoners or horses from doing any Injury to the Inhabitants on their Route. In Case, Contrary to my Expectations, the Enemy should still be in Chesapeake Bay and you should find it dangerous to follow the Route and cross the Ferrys pointed out to you, you are at liberty to alter it, but in this Case only. I shall in particular depend on your taking the greatest care that none of the Stores are lost plundered or pillag'd, as also on your taking every necessary precaution to prevent their Falling into the hands of the Enemy.

In case there should be any Post on the Route where Forrage or Provisions cannot be drawn or you should at any rate fall short, you will endeavour to procure it from the Inhabitants giving them Receipts for the same payable by the nearest Qr Mr or purchasing Commissary—and in case the Inhabitants should be unwilling to furnish you with Necessaries on these Terms when the Public

Stores fall short, you'll make application to the nearest magistrate or magistrates who are hereby requested to lend you every assistance in his or their power, agreeable to Law for that purpose provided, to forward the good of the Service.

After you reach Frederickburg you'll endeavour to gett into Richmond a Day before Stewart's Brigade and there make Enquiry, whether General Greene or any other continental General or other Officer acting by his Order is there for the purpose of forwarding or directing the Route of Troops and Stores going to the Southern Army and receive his Instructions. If you can receive no Information there, proceed to Chesterfield Court house or Petersburg, and if no Directions shall be received in that Quarter, proceed by the nearest and most approv'd Route to General Greene's head Quarters where you'll deliver your Instructions and Invoice etc, and receive his further Orders for the Delivery of the Stores— All Q. Ms. Commissarys of provision or Forrage on your Route are directed to furnish you with every necessary assistance— Reposing the greatest Confidence in your faithfully discharging the important Trust committed to your Care I wish you a Safe and pleasant Tour.

Given as above,

Lt. Newberry.

FEBIGER.

On January 2, 1781, another large "invoice" of military stores was sent in twenty-three close covered wagons, under conduct of Thomas Scott and command of Captain Brown of Harrison's artillery regiment, who, with his company, was on his way to report to General Greene. The load contained 573 stand of muskets with bayonets, 436 best new cartouch boxes, 300 do. for the Light Horse, 101 Sergeant's swords and belts, besides ammunition, etc. About 400 much needed blankets were also included, some described as "small brown blankets," and others as "small and large white do." Although Captain Brown was directed to make "as much expedition as possible," the train was delayed on the route, for one cause and another, more than two weeks longer than the ordinary time. At the Head of Elk six wagoners deserted with four horses and some stores. High prices and depreciation of the currency made it necessary to provide the Captain in charge with thirty-five thousand dollars to defray the expenses of the train; those were times when moderate living in Philadelphia cost Febiger two hundred and twenty-five dollars per day.

Through January and February few supplies seem to have been obtainable. In any event the Colonel had a thankless task, as his correspondence shows. For instance, to Greene he writes, December 6, 1780:

I have endeavored to comply with your orders as far as in my power. All the Arms and Cartouch Boxes fit for use are gone on and almost every public store is Exhausted, especially the Q. M. Genl who has not another article demanded of him A Brig has arrived from France which left it in Company with the Ariel and another ship with Cloathing for this port— When they arrive I shall endeavour to Complete your order. After this I shall be obliged to send the Waggon by Lancaster as the Lower Ferry is impassable—if I have more Stores than Waggon, I will take a chance when the Bay is clear to send them around by water.

To Colonel Davies, chief recruiting officer at Chesterfield Court House, Virginia, he writes, January 1, 1781:

I am sorry that the miserable state of Our Finances renders me of less service to our Line or the Southern Army than I could wish. But I shall attack all Quarters and gett what I can. I have sent on a Considerable Quantity of various usefull Stores and assorted them as well as I could & I am extremely anxious to know in what manner they have arrived fearing Loss from want of Guards. Blanketts I never had the least prospect of untill this Day, when Congress have voted a sum to purchase a small number which I hope to forward immediately as also a few Coats Shirts & Shoes. I shall also send on some other Stores, of which Capt. Brown of the Artillery to whose Charge they are entrusted, will, on his arrival, deliver the Invoice.— I am sensible of all the Distresses of our Line and it Distracts me not to see the least flattering hope of Relief, and I fear nothing less than a Disolution of our whole army, unless Resources, which we already have in the Country, are called forth. I grant we have not clothing, but we have money Tobacco and other produce to purchase it with.

The Pennsylvania Line mutinied on the 1st instant—in the Foray two Officers and some men were killed—they took up their line of march, would suffer no officer except Wayne, Dick Butler & Walt Stewart to come near them. They have halted at Princeton, and the Governor has gone up to treat with them—the result is not yet known. Their Demands are extravagant & inadmissible, and their position if they design to join the Enemy is well chosen—however, from what I can learn I believe there is not much danger on that score.

To General Greene, January 18, 1781:

All our Dependance seems at present to be on Paul Jones who has been obliged to put back to France dismayed, but is now hourly expected. Some Cloathing of which the Blanketts is part has been purchas'd. I shall keep a constant Eye on them and gett them as soon as finish'd. I don't know whether I wrote in my last that I sent you a Morgan from Colo Cox by Sergt Jones. The publick stores are so Exhausted that unless Paul Jones arrives soon I fear my Continuance here will be but of very little service, for when the few Cloathes, a few arms & accoutrements, some fix'd ammunition & about 20 compleat sett of Waggon Gear is gone, my prospects, unless a new Scene opens, are gone. But at all Events I'll do my best.

Again to the same, a month later:

Philadelphia Feby 18th 1781

Dr General

On the 18th of last month I had the honor to answer yours from the Cheraws of the 30th of December, since which your Dispatches announcing the Successes of part of your army detach'd under Genl Morgan & Colo Washington has arrived & you'll permitt me to Congratulate you on the same and assure you that no man felt more real pleasure on the Occasion than myself especially as the Execution of your Orders was Committed to a man with whom I am Connected by the nearest Ties of Friendship & real Esteem. The manifesto publish'd by him in the District of 96 is much admired and astonishes many who do not judge rightly where it originated. The intended and probably by this Time executed Operations on your left were too soon known here—we wait with Impatience for an account of the Event.

The Congress joined—Paul Jones is at last arrived, but I need not mention the other Intelligence to you as the Committee of Congress who correspond with you must do it.— I have with the assistance of Doctor Skinner gott cloathing for Lees Corps compleat as also Sadles and other accoutrements—the whole will be ready for transportation by the eighth of March next, when I shall send Doctor Skinner on with them, and an Invoice shall be sent you previous to their arrival.

— I am now packing up about 2000 Coats 2000 shirts some Woollen & some Linnen Overalls and every moment expect a quantity of hunting shirts and Overalls from New Windsor—when the whole are collected they shall be forwarded on. We are much distressed for want of cash. I am obliged almost to attend the greasing of a Waggon and lend my servant to assist in packing & other Business for want of money in the Department to pay a Labourer. I am &c.

Genl Greene.

FEBIGER.

In March there was more activity, and several trains were started southward, the Board of War procuring wagons upon the following report made by Febiger:

March 7, 1781

Gentlemen

In Obedience to your Orders of yesterday I have particularly Examined the Stores of the different Departments exactly to determine the Number of Waggon's wanting for the Transportation of the Supplies now on hand for the Southern army, as also Conferr'd with Colo Miles to determine the Sum absolutely wanted to enable him to procure ye Waggon's immediately, a Report of which I inclose.

The Board will permit me to observe that several of the stores have been ready for some time and I have made timely application for Waggon's. But the want of money and the Demands of the Marquis has rendered it impossible to procure them as yett—last Monday I attempted to load four waggon's. But the Owners finding that they could gett no money immediately refus'd going. I find great Difficulty in the Clothier General's Department to gett the Goods properly Pack'd for transportation—upwards of 20 packages are now unfit to move and M. [Miles?] complains it is for want of money or means to procure Workmen to do it. Would therefore beg leave to suggest the Necessity of something being done to remove the Difficulty, and have the honor to be, etc.—

The honble Board of War.

FEBIGER.

Fifty wagons, the Colonel reports, were needed and £1,552 in hard money. Part of these were soon forthcoming, and on the 20th a brigade of twelve wagons, with Bernard Hart as conductor, set out for the Southern Army. The names of all the drivers are again entered in Febiger's note book, with the number of packages and what they contained. There were carabines, pouches, swords, pistols, belts, shoes, haversacks, etc., for the Georgia militia, and flints, shot pouches, overalls, hunting shirts and shoes for Greene's men. The slings for the 26 drums in this invoice were "old bayonet belts, as no others could be had." On the next day another detachment of twelve wagons followed, under charge of Lieutenant Skinner of Lee's Partisan Legion, with supplies for that corps and the main army, including saddles, boots, forage bags, "correy combs" and clothing; wagon conductor, John Mulhallon. Lieutenant Skinner also took with him a dozen order books, paper, ink powder and wafers. March 23d went another brigade of fourteen wagons, conducted by John McLinn, with supplies for Greene, and fifty single barrels of powder for Virginia, deliverable to the order of Governor Jefferson; and again, March 27th, ten more wagons with pistols and

cartridges and round, case and grapeshot. John Compty was conductor of the latter train, in regard to whom Colonel Febiger makes this novel memorandum: "I gave him a pointed route and very particular Directions with respect to his Conduct in every place and Situation, and not Conceiving him capable, I did not even leave him Room to abide by his own Judgment." This wagoner, it appears, was not one of his own selection. On March 28 we find the Colonel going down to Chester, Pennsylvania, to obtain goods for Virginia "from on board the French Frigate Hermione," and this is the last service of the kind that he mentions. On May 10, 1781, he left Philadelphia and proceeded to General Morgan's at Winchester, having been engaged for eight months in dispatching the sinews of war to the South. No one probably knew how much he had done or appreciated his services more than General Greene—a General whom he devotedly admired.

Febiger's subsequent career requires no very extended mention in the present sketch. The greater part of the time he was acting as recruiting officer in Virginia. Once or twice he was in the field again for brief periods. Among other experiences he seems to have assisted Morgan in suppressing the Tory insurrection in Hampshire county early in June, 1781. Then in July he acted with the Virginia militia, and for a short time commanded a body of newly raised Virginia Continentals in La Fayette's little army. It was his good fortune also to be present at the siege of Yorktown and witness the surrender of Cornwallis—a fitting and happy close for a career which began with Bunker Hill. At Yorktown, however, the Colonel was not actively in command of any troops, the single detachment of Virginia Continentals, some four hundred strong, being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Gaskins. In a letter to Washington at the close of the siege, Febiger describes himself as "Superintending officer of the Virginia line." Repairing to Cumberland Old Court House, the recruiting headquarters west of Richmond and south of the James, the Colonel was next engaged in organizing companies for a battalion to reinforce Greene in South Carolina. It proved a vexatious task, recruits coming in slowly, and no clothing or arms to equip them with. His varied duties and perplexities at this camp would alone form a curious and instructive chapter.

Finally, on January 1st, 1783, after nearly eight years of uninterrupted service, Colonel Febiger retired from active military duty, and on November 15th of the same year was discharged from the now disbanding Continental army. In the interval, September 30,

1783, Congress conferred upon him the rank of Brigadier-General by brevet. The title of General, however, he never assumed, as he tells a Danish correspondent at a later date that it is more to one's advantage in business matters in America to be known as "Colonel." Making Philadelphia his permanent home after the war, he engaged in trade, and carried on an extensive correspondence both throughout the States and abroad. Many of his business letters still preserved show a remarkable familiarity on his part with the needs and resources of the country. His correspondence with a merchant at Copenhagen, by the name of John Sobotker, is so full of information respecting the mercantile situation in our Northern States in 1785-6 that it may be regarded as of historical value. His knowledge was based largely on personal observation, as besides lesser trips he speaks of making journeys through New England to the coast of Maine, and up the Hudson to Lake Champlain, prospecting in lumber. It appears that Mr. Sobotker once suggested the appointment of Colonel Febiger as Danish Consul in the United States, but nothing came of this.

At the close of the war the Colonel became a member of the Virginia State Society of Cincinnati, but on removing to Philadelphia joined the Pennsylvania State Society. He never took any active part in its proceedings however. One of the annual gatherings is thus referred to in a letter to his old friend, Colonel Heth, of Virginia, August 17, 1786:

I have follow'd the Example of a great General at the Battle of Monmouth & performed a grand manoevre Retrograde— I am become from a nominal B: G: a private City Dragoon (N. B: in a Troop consisting of some of our best citizens) and as such I spent the last fourth of July with the Troop at the Cool Springs over Scuyllkill. The C. Cti. [Cincinnati Society] on the same day to the number of about 30 walked in Procession from the City Tavern to the Dutch Church in— Street, where Major Jackson (late aid to General Lincoln) deliver'd a very clever Oration. A number of honorary members and others were invited to a Feast in the City Tavern at the expense of the real or contingent Fund of the Society (N. B: I believe the former for I have heard of no contingent fund here). They broke up about 3 o'clock in the morning. The Bill was moderate for the very expensive Article of Segars amounted only to £3—10—0.

Colonel Febiger was at various times a candidate for important civil offices. For a short time he held the position of Auctioneer of the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia, and upon Washington's election to the Presidency he was brought forward for the post of Naval Officer of the same place. This appointment he failed to receive, but soon after, on the 13th of November, 1789, he was elected Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and held the office until his death in 1796. He leaves quite an amusing account of the electioneering and balloting upon the

occasion, this being his first experience in political strategy. His old General, Peter Muhlenberg, managed the canvas for him in the Legislature, and after four ballots, or "heats," as he describes them, he was chosen by one majority. The duties of his responsible office, however, he administered with so much ability, application and integrity, that he was thereafter unanimously re-elected his own successor every year as long as he lived.

As a proper close to these biographical memoranda, we may add here the tribute of affection and respect inscribed over the Colonel's grave by one of his old companions in the war:

"In memory of Christian Febiger, Esq., who departed this life on the 20th day of September, 1796, in the 50th year of his age.

He was a native of Denmark, and served as an officer in the American army during the war with Great Britain; and at its conclusion commanded the Second Virginia Regiment. In the year 1789, he was appointed treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which office he filled until the close of life. As an officer, he was beloved; as a citizen, he was esteemed and respected; as a friend, he was warm and sincere; and as a husband, tender and affectionate. In fine, his views were upright and his actions just. A brother soldier, who knew him well, offers this small tribute to his memory."

HENRY P. JOHNSTON

NOTE.—Colonel Febiger married Miss Elizabeth Carson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant in Philadelphia. She was occasionally with him in camp, as at Cumberland Old Court House, Virginia. The materials used in the preparation of this sketch are manuscripts in possession of Christian Febiger, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, and Colonel George L. Febiger, Assistant Paymaster General, U. S. A. Scattering letters from or to the Colonel are also to be found in the collections of the New York and other Historical Societies, and among General Greene's papers.

SIR JOHN JOHNSON'S ORDERLY BOOK

DURING HIS CAMPAIGN FROM LA PRAIRIE TO FORT STANWIX

1776-1777

Conversing recently with the Rev. Marinus Willett of Port Chester, N. Y., a grandson of Colonel Marinus Willett, of Fort Stanwix fame, he mentioned that he was the possessor of the original manuscript Orderly Book kept by an officer of Sir John Johnson during his campaign against Fort Stanwix in 1777—one of the Orderly Books captured by his grandfather in his memorable sortie from Fort Stanwix against the camp of Sir John Johnson. The facts of this sortie (which, it will be remembered, took place while the battle of Oriskany was in progress), are told by Col. Willett in his Narrative in these words—which, as the book has now become exceedingly rare, we quote :

“Col. Willett lost not a moment in sallying forth from the gate of the fort. As the enemy's sentries were directly in sight of the fort, his movements were necessarily very rapid. The enemy's sentries were driven in, and their advanced guard attacked, before they had time to form the troops. Sir John Johnson, whose regiment was not two hundred yards distant from the advanced guard, and who, himself, it being very warm, was in his tent with his coat off, had not time to put it on before his camp was forced. So sudden and rapid was the attack, that the enemy had not time to form so as to make any opposition to the torrent that poured in upon them. Flight, therefore, was their only resource. Adjoining the camp of Sir John Johnson was that of the Indians. This, also, was soon taken ; so that a very few minutes put Col. Willett in possession of both these encampments. Sir John with his troops took to the river, and the Indians fled into the woods. The troops under Col. Willett had fair firing at the enemy while they were crossing the river. The quantity of camp equipage, clothing, blankets, and stores, which Col. Willett found in the two camps, rendered it necessary to hasten a messenger to the fort and have the waggons sent, seven of which were stored in the fort with horses. These waggons were each three times loaded, while Col. Willett and his men remained in the camps of the enemy. Among other articles, they found five British flags ; the baggage of Sir John Johnson, with all his papers ;

the baggage of a number of other officers, with memoranda, journals, and orderly books, containing all the information which could be desired."

This Orderly Book is of great value in several particulars. It shows, for instance, the intimate relation which existed between the campaign of Gen. Burgoyne and the expedition of Col. Barry St. Leger—as, for example, the order given at Lachine on the 20th of June, that the officers under St. Leger and Johnson should send their baggage to Albany in the train of Burgoyne; it establishes the exact number of men engaged in the expedition by the quantity of rations issued and the boats required; it states the names of the different regiments which formed the expedition, by which we learn, among other items, that Sir John Johnson's regiment never, in a single instance, is called "The Royal Greens;" it affords the means of knowing the true rank held by different officers—as, for example, "Major" Watts is never spoken of save as "Captain;" it elucidates a mooted question as to the rank of Lieut. Col. Barry St. Leger, who was made an acting Brig. Gen. on this occasion; and it develops the fact that a part, at least, of St. Leger's troops joined the army of General Burgoyne, after that officer and Sir John had retreated into Canada, the laughing-stock of their Indian allies. These, as well as many other instances, will make apparent the value of the Orderly Book to the student of our Revolutionary annals.

It will be noticed that the last order is dated at Oswego Falls, the 31st of July, 1777, exactly two days and five hours previous to St. Leger's army appearing before the walls of Fort Stanwix, and six days before the battle of Oriskany.

No attempt has been made to annotate the book in detail, as space will not permit; and I may here state that for all the facts in relation to the officers mentioned in my notes, I am almost solely indebted to my friend, General Horatio Rogers of Providence, R. I., who is now engaged in annotating the MS. journal of Lieutenant Hadden (an artillery officer under Burgoyne), of the Royal Artillery in Canada, and upon Burgoyne's Campaign, concerning which he has valuable British Orders by Gens. Phillips, Carleton, and Burgoyne. Gen. Rogers brings to his task a comprehensive knowledge of his subject, great conscientiousness, and powers of thorough research—traits which cannot fail to make his work, when published, an invaluable contribution to our Revolutionary history.

WILLIAM L. STONE

ORDERLY BOOK

FOR

LIEUT. COL. SIR JOHN JOHNSON'S
COMPANY

1776 - 1777

*From the original in the possession of the Rev.
Marinus Willett*

COL. SIR JOHN JOHNSON'S COMMAND

Sam'l Street, Sergt.; Sam'l Moss, Sergt.; John Boice, Sergt.; McGrigor, Sergt. Corpl. Crowse, Corpl. McGrigor, Corpl. Russell, Corpl. Cook, Sergt. Hill-
yer, Corpl. Smith, Corpl. Campbell, Sergt. Andw. Young, Lieut. Singleton, Ens. Byrne, Ens. Crothers, Ens. Crof-
ford, Ensign Hysted.

LA PRAIRIE

1776 4th Novmr. *Parole*, London. *Countersign*, Cork. For Guard tomorrow Lt. Walker, 2 Sergts, 2 Corporals, 1 Drumr & 15 Privates. The King's Royal Regt of New York to hold themselves in Readiness to leave this Quarter Immediately.

1776 7th Nov. *P. Lachine. C. Point Clair.* Major Gray. Cpts Brown & Delly, with their Comps to march off Immediately to Point Clair & to be Quartered as follows: The Major & Capt Delly, with their Companies at Point Clair & Capt Brown With a Detachment of a Sergt and ten from the Cols Compy, a Corporal & 4 Men from Capt. Watts and Capt McDonald's Comps to be at St. Anns, the Cols Comps and Capt Watts, together with the Staff to be Quartered in the Parish of Lachine in the following manner. The (lower) Capt Watts's in the Upper parts of the Parish of La-

chine. For Guard tomorrow 1 S. 1 C. & 9 men. Comps duty 1 S. 1 C. 5 P.

LACHINE

1776 8th November. *P. McLou. C. Philips.* For Guard tomorrow, 1 Serg. 1 Corporal and 9 Privates.

1776 9th Novmr. *P. Carick. C. Cork.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Corp & 4 Privates.

1776 10th Novmr. *P. Gray. C. Week.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Corp, & 4 Privt. It is the Commanding officer's ords, that Capt. Watts' Comps hold themselves in readiness to March to Point Clair to Morrow Morning at 9 o'clock where they shall receive provisions—Capt Daly's Comp. are to Receive Provisions at Lachine.

1776 12th November, *P. Drogheda. C. Clonmell.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Corpl. & 4 men. The Commanding officer desires that the men assist the Inhabitants in whose houses they are Quartered, in cutting fire-wood for their own use this winter.

1776 31st December. *P. Howe. C. Carleton.* For guard tomorrow, 1 Serg, and 6 men. Ens. Crawford officer of the day. The two Companys that are Cantonned here, to hold themselves in Readiness to march towards Point Clair Thursday next if the weather permit.

1777 4th January. *P. London. C. Edinburgh.* For Guard tomorrow 1 Sergeant & 6 privates. Ens. Crawford, officer of the day.

NOTE.—Here follows a new title.

ORDERLY PROVOST M

The Camp Equipage to be examined & kept in good condition— The troops, likewise, will hold themselves in readi-

ness to march on the Shortest Notice ; they are frequently to be assembled on their Regimental Alarm-Posts, & March to the Alarm-Post of the Brigade when the Weather will permit—They will practice Marching on Snow-Shoes, as soon as they receive them. Reports are to be made by all the British to Major General Philips, and by all the Germans to Major General Riedesel where the alarm Posts are, both of the Regiments and the Brigades in order to be forwarded to the Commander in Chief—A State likewise to be given in of the Camp Equipage—Reports are also to be made to the Quarter Master Genl at Montreal from each Corps of the Number of Boats they have in Charge, specifying their condition and how furnished with Oars, Sitting-Poles, &c.

Signed, E. Foy¹ Depy Adjt General

GENERAL ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL
PHILIPS

MONTREAL 5th December 1776

Officers coming to Montreal upon Leave for a longer Time than two days, are to give in their Names to the Adjt of the week, Marking to what time their leave of absence extends, & by whom given.

Sign'd ATT JAS POMEROY²

MONTREAL 12th December 1776

Orders received from his Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Quebec, 9th December, 1776.

The Commander in Chief has been Pleased to appoint Ensign William Doyle³ of the 24th Regt, To be Lieut. in the room of Lieut. Robert Pennington de-

ceased. No Adjutant, Quarter Master, or Surgeons Mate doing duty as Such in any Regt is to be returned a Volunteer. A bounty having been granted by the London Merchts to Such Soldiers, or Saylor as may have been wounded, and to the Widows of such of either as have been kill'd in the Service In America, the Pay Master of Regiments, & Captain Shanks⁴ are desired to transmit to Mr. Dunn Receiver General of the Province a list of the Soldiers and Saylor who have been kill'd or wounded in the course of the Campaign. Ten Dollars will be paid to the latter, not having already received it, & Five Pounds to the Widows of the former, Producing Certificates from the Officer Under whose Command their Husbands Respectively Served.

Sign'd E. Foy

Dept Adt General

By order of Major Genl Philips

Sign'd ATT JAS POMEROY,

Aid de Camp.

LACHINE

1777 JAN 1st. P. Ireland. C. Scotland. For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 6 Prvt. The two Companys of the Kings Royal Regt of New York Cantoond at Lachine to parade tomorrow morning opposite to Mr. Henis at Seven o'Clock, fully accouter'd— The Guard to Mount at 7 o'Clock.

—5th. P. Patrick. C. Daly. For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, 6 Privts. Ens Byrne, Officer of the Day.

—6th. P. Ireland. C. Cromarthy. For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 6 Privts. Lieut Singleton,⁵ Officer of the Day.

—7th. P. Gray. C. Evalick. For

Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 6 Privts.
Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

—8th. *P. Berwick. C. Tweed.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P. Ens Crawford
Officer of the Day.

—9th. *P. Tain. C. Dingwall.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P. Lieut. Singleton,
Officer of the day.

—10th. *P. London. C. Weymouth.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 Privates.
Ens Byrns, officer of the Day.

—11th. *P. New York. C. Albany.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 men.
Ens. Crothers, officer of the Day.

—12th *P. Edinburgh. C. Lieth.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 men. Ens
Crawford, officer of the Day.

—13th. *P. York. C. Boston.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P men. Lieut
Singleton, officer of the day.

—14th. *P. Philadelphia. C. Charles-*
town. For Guard to Morrow, 1 S & 6
P men. Ens. Byrns officer of the Day.

—15th. *P. Dublin. C. Belfast.* For
Guard to Morrow, 1 S & 6 P men. Ens
Crothers, officer of the Day.

—16th. *P. Tain. C. Dingwall.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P men. Ens
Crawford, officer of the Day.

—17th *P. Armagh. C. Galloway.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P men.
Lieut. Singleton, officer of the Day.

—18th. *P. Thurso. C. Week.* For
Guard to Morrow, 1 S & 6 P men. Ens
Byrns, officer of the Day.

—19th. *P. Glasgow. C. Dumbarton.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P men.
Ens Crothers, officer of Day.

—20th. *P. Tillibody. C. Sterling.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 men.
Ens Crawford, officer of the Day.

—21st. *P. Perth. C. Lieth* For

Guard to Morrow, 1 S & 6 P men. Lieut.
Singleton, officer of the Day.

—22d. *P. York. C. Cadrous.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 men. Ens
Byrns, officer of the Day.

—23d. *P. Boston. C. Albany.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 P men. Ens
Crothers officer of the Day.

—24th. *P. Fraser. C. Gordon.* For
Guard, to Morrow 1 S & 6 men. Ens
Crawford officer of the Day. It is the

Commanding officers orders, That the
Comps Lying at Upper Lachine Do
Duty in Conjunction with the Two
Comps of the Kings Royal Regt of New
York of Lower Lachine.

—25th. *P. Montreal. C. Quebec.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 6 men.
Lieut Singleton, officer of the Day

—26th. *P. La Prairie. C. Lachine.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sert & 6 P men.
Ens Byrns, officer of the Day.

—27th. *P. Point Clair. C. Inverness.*
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 6 P
men. Ens Crothers, officer of the
Day.

—28th. *P. London. C. Barnet.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 Serg. & 6 P. Ens
Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—29th. *P. Inverness. C. Nairn.* For
Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 7 men.
Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—30th. *P. Dunkeld. C. Perth.* For
Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 7 men.
Ens Byrne, officer of the day.

—31st. *P. Burk. C. Patrick.* For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 7 men. Ens
Crothers officer of the Day.

LACHINE

1777 FEBRUARY 1st. *P. New York.*
C. Albany. For Guard to Morrow 1 S

& 7 Men. Ens Crawford. officer of the Day.

—2d. *P. Fort Hunter. C. Johnstown.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 7 men. Lieut. Singleton, officer of the Day

—3d. *P. Tower. C. St. James.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 7 Men Ens Byrnes. Officer of the Day.

—4th. *P. Norwich. C. Norfolk.* Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

—5th. *P. Invershire. C. Inveraw.* Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt & 6 Men. For Ens Crawford Officer of the Day.

—6th. *P. Tryon. C. Dunmore.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 7 Men. Lieut. Singleton officer of the Day. It is Majr Grays ord's that Patr McDonell of Capt Dalys Comy & Dan'll Campbell of the Colls Compy be appointed Corp'l's in his Compy.

—7th. *P. Dalwhinnie. C. Dulnacardock.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt. & 1 Corp. & 6 Men. Ens Byrns, officer of the Day.

—8th. *P. Bristol. C. Barth.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt & 6 Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—9th. *P. York. C. Albany.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt 1 Corp'l & 7 Men.

—10th. *P. Schanactdy. C. Trypps hill.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt, 1 Corp'l & 7 Men. Lieut Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—11th. *P. Gilbert. C. Tice.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 1 Corp'l. & 7 men. Ens Byrns, officer of the Day.

—12th. *P. Mayfield. C. Sachan-daga.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt, 1 Corp'l. & 7 Men. Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

—13th. *P. fort Stanwix. C. Oswago.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 1 Corp'l, & 7 Men. Ens Crawford Officer of the Day.

—14th. *P. Niagara. C. Fort Dim-ber.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 1 Corp'l, & 7 Men. Lieut. Singleton officer of the Day.

—15th. *P. Fort Erie. C. Detroit.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt, 1 Corp'l, and 7 Men. Ens Byrns Officer of the Day.

—16th. *P. St Anns. C. Point Clair.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt, 1 Corp'l, & 9 Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—17th. *P. La Chine. C. Montreal.* For Guard To Morrow 1 Sergt, 1 Corp'l & 9 Men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—18th. *P. La Prairie. C. Long Ile.* For Guard To Morrow, 1 Sergt 1 Corp'l. & 9 Men. Ens Byrns, Officer of The Day.

—17th. [Sic] *P. Eden. C. Adam.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & Eight men. Ens Crawford Officer of the Day. It is the Commanding Officers Orders that the Guard Shall Consist of one Sergt, & Eight private Men for the future, & be Removed from here to Lower La chine Where the Kings Stores Are, they will keep two Sentries by Day & two by Night, the One over the Prisoners, & the Other at the Kings Stores.

—18th. [Sic] *P. Howe. C. Fraser.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt. & Eight Men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day. It is the Commanding Officers Orders that the Officer of the Day Visit the Guard twice Every Day & Make a Report to him of What Ever happens Relative to the Service.

—19th. *P. Johnson. C. Gray.* For Guard To Morrow 1 Sergt. & 8 Men. Ens Byrns, Officer of the Day.

—20th. *P. Norwich. C. London.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, and 8 Men. Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

—21st. *P. Phillips. C. Fraser.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

It is The Commanding officers Orders that the two Comp'ys Quartered here March to Point Clair To Morrow Morning at 7 O'Clock. The Non Commis-siend Officers will be Very Carefull That The Men Are Clean & their Armes in Good Order.

—22d. *P. Whymendham. C. Attle-burrough.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—23d. *P. Thotford. C. New Market.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Men. Ensign Byrns Officer of the Day.

—24th. *P. Strattford. C. Bow Bridge.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—25th. *P. Norfolk. C. Suffolk.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Men. Ens Crawford, officer of the Day.

—26th. *P. Essex. C. Kent.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—27th. *P. Walker. C. Crothers.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 men. Ens Byrns officer of the day.

—28th. *P. Daly. C. Watts.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

LACHINE

1777 MARCH 1st. *P. India. C. Britain.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private Men. Ens Crawford Officer of the Day.

—2d. *P. Tyron. C. Howe.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private Men. Leaut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—3d. *P. Johnstown. C. Johnson.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Byrns, Officer of the Day.

—4th. *P. Yorkshire. C. Hamp-shire.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & Private Men. Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

—5th. *P. Exeter. C. York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—6th. *P. Halifax. C. Boston.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private Men. Lieut Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—7th. *P. Quebec. C. Three Rivers.* For Guard to Morrow 1 S & 10 Pri Men. Ens Byrns Officer of the Day.

—8th. *P. Sorel. C. Chamblee.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Priv't Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—9th. *P. Montreal. C. Burgoyne.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 10 Privt Men. Ens Crawford officer of the Day.

—10th. *P. Carleton. C. Phillips.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Privt Men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—11th. *P. Johnson. C. Gray.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, & 10 Privt Men. Ens. Byrns Officer of the Day.

12th. *P. County Tryon. C. Albany.*

For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt. & 10 Privt Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—13th. *P. Newcastle. C. Tweed.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt. & 10 Privet Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day. It is the Commanding Officers Orders that the Sergts, Corpls, Drummers, & Private Men of the Kings Roy'l New York attend Exercise to Morrow Morning At Eleven O'Clock—they are to Meet at the post above Capt Chenies.

—14th. *P. England. C. America.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Leaut Singleton Officer of the Day.

—15th. *P. Ireland. C. Scotland.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Byrne Officer of the Day.

—16th. *P. Philadelphia. C. New York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Privt Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day. It is the Commanding Officers Orders that an Exact Account be taken of the Clothing, Shirts, Shoes & Stockings &c of the Men of Every Comp, & the Quantity of them—an officer of each Comp to Attend at the time—and that the Account be given in to the Commanding Officer At Point Clair. That all the Officers for the future Attend Exercise of the Men from the hour of Eleven till One in the Afternoon if the Weather Permit. A Court Martial to Sit on Wednesday Next to try Such Prisoners as may be brought before them.

—17th. *P. St. Patrick. C. Chiloy.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—18th. *P. Lochaber. C. Kintail.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10

Men. Lieut Singleton Officer of the Day. A Regimental Court Martial to Sit to Morrow at 12 o'Clock. Lieut Singleton, President. Members, Ens Crothers, Ens Crawford. To try Such Prisoners as may be brought before them.

—19th. *P. Barford. C. Melton.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, & 10 Privt Men. Ens Byrne Officer of the Day.

—20th. *P. Hatthersett. C. Eaton.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Privt Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—21st. *P. Dareham. C. Yarmouth.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Priyt Men. Ens Crawford Officer of the Day.

—22d. *P. Howe. C. Tryon.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Leaut. Singleton Officer of the Day.

—23d. *P. Johnstown. C. Johnson.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Byrne, Officer of the Day.

—24th. *P. Quebec. C. Orleans.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Privt Men. Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day. A Regtl Court Martial to Sit to Morrow Morning At 10 O'Clock at the Commanding Officers Quarters. Lieut. Walker, President. Ens Crothers, Ens Crawford Members, to try Such Prisoners as may be brought before them.

—25th. *P. Albany. C. Boston.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—26th. *P. Amboy. C. New York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Lieut. Singleton, Officer of the Day.

—27th. *P. Philadelphia. C. Anapolis.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt.

Men. Ens Byrns Officer of the Day. It is Major Gray's Orders that Officers Commanding Comp'nys Give in a Regular Return of different Comp'nys Weekly to the Quarter Master in order to draw their Provisions According to said Return; & When a Man is Absent or does not chuse to draw his Rations, the Officer of th. Comp'ny to wich he belongs is to Give in his name, at the foot of Said Return, Mentioning, if Absent, at what Place. the Qr. Master is to Make a Monthly Return to the Paymaster of the number of Rations for Said Month, & in that Return Give in a List of the Officers & Men who may be, or does not chuse to Draw Provisions. It is Major Grays Orders that the Officers Commanding Companys will Examine the Accounts Given in to them by the Quarter Master, for making the Mens Clothing & other Necessaries furnished them, & if there are any Errors in Said Account, to furnish the Quarter Master with an Account of them in Writing Immediately.

—28th. *P. Fort Erie. C. Detroit.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pri. Men. Ens Crothers officer of the Day.

—29th. *P. Barnet. C. Hatfield.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day. the Commission'd Non Commiss'd officers & Private men of the Kings Royal Regt'ment of New York to be under arms the 31st of March, Monday Next at Capt Dalys Quarters.

—30th. *P. London. C. Middlesex.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Lieut. Singleton officer of the Day.

—31st. *P. Limerick. C. Clenmell.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Byrne Officer of the Day.

LACHINE

1777 APRIL 1st. *P. Gray. C. Johnson.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—2d. *P. Kingsbridge. C. Howe.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt Men. Ens Wall Officer of the Day.

—3d. *P. Honduras. C. Goree.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford Officer of the Day.

—4th. *P. Fraser. C. Phillips.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Lieut. Singleton Officer of the Day.

—5th. *P. Montreal. C. Lachine.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Byrne Officer of the Day.

—6th. *P. Glasgow. C. Aberdeen.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—7th. *P. Bristol. C. York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt. Men. Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

—8th. *P. Wells. C. Lynn.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 10 Pt. Men. Ens Crawford officer of the Day. It is the Commanding Officers Orders that the two Companys Catoon'd at Lachine Shall be Under Arms to Morrow Morning At eleven o'clock at the Commanding Officers Quarters.

—9th. *P. Norfolk. C. Suffolk.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Pt Men. Lieut. Morrison Officer of the Day. A Review of Arms Accoutrements and Necessaries on friday at Eleven O'Clock as the Major desires that the men from St. Anns Under the Command of Capt. Brown be sent to their Companys that they may be Provided in time with Necessaries to take the field when ordered

& Capt. Brown to take the Light Infantry Comp'ny, which he is to Com-
pleat Immediately from the Battalion: the
old men from Capt. Watts Compy change
their coats with those from other Com-
panys who shall come in their places;
if their Coats do not Answer let the
wings be taken off & given to those
that come in; Capt. Brown to fix that
as he thinks fit. Lieut. Morrison to
change off the Colonels Compy; Lt.
Singleton off the Majors & Lt. Mc-
Donold off Capt. McDonolds Compy,
that they may be no farther Disputes in
Regard to the Officers Ranks; & Left
by Sir John a list of them to be
seen, According to their Ranks from
the Adjutant in the Regimental Book.

—10th. *P.* Perth Amboy. *C.* Eliza-
beth Town. For Guard to Morrow 1
Sergt. and 10 Private Men. Ens Burn
Officer of the Day.

—11th. *P.* Phillips. *C.* Fraser. For
Guard to Morrow 10 Privates, 1 Sergt.
Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—12th. *P.* London. *C.* Edinburgh.
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 10 Private
Men. Officer of the Day, Ensign Wall.
The Commisshon'd, Non Commisshon'd
Officers and Men of the Kings Royal
Regt. of New York to be Under Arms
to Morrow Morning at 7 o'Clock.

—13th. *P.* Dornoch. *C.* Dunrobin.
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 P
Ens Crawford Officer of the Day. The
Commisshond, Non Commiss'd officers &
Private Men of the Kings Royal Regt.
of New York to be under Arms to
Morrow Morning at 7 o'Clock.

—14th. *P.* Dunmore. *C.* Howe. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private
Men. Lieut. Morrison Officer of the Day.

—15th. *P.* Johnson. *C.* Tryon. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt and 10 Private
Men. Ens Burn Officer of the Day.
Its the Commanding Officers Orders that
the two Compy's Cantoon'd at Lachine
Shall be Under Arms to Morrow Morn-
ing at Nine O'Clock; the Non Com-
misshon'd Officers to See that the Men
Are Clean, and their Arms in Good
Order; they are to Parade at the Com-
manding Officers Quarters.

—16th. *P.* Inverness. *C.* Nairn.
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Priv.
Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—17th. *P.* York. *C.* Albany. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pt. Men.
Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

—18th. *P.* Eaton. *C.* Hingham.
For Guard to Morrow 1 sergt. & 10 Pt.
men. Ens Crawford officer of the Day.

—19th. *P.* Dublin. *C.* Cork. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt and ten Private
Men. Lieut. Morrison Officer of the
Day.

—20th. *P.* Bristol. *C.* Barth. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. and 10 P
Men. Ens Burn Officer of the Day.

—21st. *P.* Lincolnshire. *C.* Cam-
bridgeshire. For Guard to Morrow, 1
Sergt. and 10 Private Men. Ens
Crothers Officer of the Day.

—22d. *P.* Niagara. *C.* Oswagoachey,
For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. 10 Private
Men. Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

—23d. *P.* Derby. *C.* Clonmell. For
Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Men.
Ens Crawford Officer of the Day. the
Commissh'd Non Commissh'd officers,
Drums & Privets, men of the Kings
Royal Regt. of New York, to Hold
themselves In Readiness to March to
Point Clair on Saturday Morning, 26th

of April. They are to Parade at the Commanding Officers Quarters at 7 o'clock.

—24th. *P. London. C. York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 P. Men. Lieut. Morrison Officer of the Day.

—25th. *P. Bristol. C. Barth.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 P. Men. Ens Byrne Officer of the Day.

—26th. *P. Boston. C. Norwich.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 P. Men. Ens Crothers Officer of the Day.

—27th. *P. Hingham. C. Dearham.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt and 10 Private Men. Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

—28th. *P. Norfolk. C. Suffolk.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 P. Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—29th. *P. Dover. C. Plymouth.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt. & 10 Priv. Men. Leaut. Morrison, Officer of the Day.

—30th. *P. Ireland. C. Scotland.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pri. Men. Ens. Byrne Officer of the Day.

1777 MAY, 1ST. *P. Quebec. C. Orleans.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Priv. Men. Ens. Crothers, Officer of the Day. the Commiss'd Non Commiss'd officers, Drummers, & private men of the Kings Royal Regt. of New York to hold themselves in Readiness to March to Point Clair to Morrow Morning at 7 o'clock; they are to Parade at the Commanding Officers Quarters at La Chine.

—2d. *P. Halifax. C. Boston.* For Guard tomorrow 1 Sergt & 10 Men. Ens Wall officer of the Day.

—3d. *P. Belfast. C. Dublin.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day. it is the Commanding officers orders that all the officers for the future to Exercise their own Companys.

—4th. *P. Cork. C. Dublin.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 10 P. Men. Lieut. Morrison, Officer of the Day.

It is the Commanding officers orders that two men from each Company be ordered to attend the ammunition tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the morning, & also that the old men who are incapable to exercise attend for the same purpose.

—5th. *P. America. C. England.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, & 10 P. Men. Lieut. Walker, Officer of the Day.

—6th. *P. Montreal. C. Lachine.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 10 Priv. Men. Ens Byrne, Officer of the Day. It is the Commanding officers orders that two men from each Company attend constantly every fair day at 8 o'Clock in the morning in order to air the ammunition; also that the old men, who are incapable of learning the exercise, attend for the same purpose with a Non Commissioned officer.

—7th. *P. New York. C. Amboy.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Priv. Men. Ens Crothers, officer of the Day.

—8th. *P. Guadaloupe. C. Lewisburgh.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private Men. Ens Wall, officer of the Day.

—9th. *P. Hanover. C. Hamburg.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt, 10 Private men. Ens Crawford, officer of the Day.

It is the commanding officers orders that the Commiss'd Non Commiss'd officers Drumers & Privets March to Point Clair to Morrow Morning at 8 o'clock, if the Weather Permits; they are to Parade at the Commanding officers Quarters.

—10th. *P. Bristol. C. York.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Private Men. Lieut. Morrison officer of the Day.

—11th. *P. Fraser. C. Phillips.* For Guard to Morrow 1 & 10 Private Men. Ens Byrne officer of the Day.

—12th. *P. Edinburgh. C. Lieth.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 Privt Men. Ens Crothers officer of the Day.

—13th. *P. Crownpont. C. Tyconderoga.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 Privt Men. Ens Wall, officer of the Day.

—14th. *P. Fort William. C. Fort George.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 Privts. Lieut. Walker, officer of the Day.

The Commission'd Non Commiss'd officers, Drum'rs, & Private Men of the Kings Royal Regt. of New York to March to Point Clair to Morrow Morning at 7 o'clock. They will Parade at the Commanding officers Quarters.

—15th. *P. Tryon. C. Howe.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Pr. Men. Ens Byrne, officer of the Day.

It being Reported to the Commanding Officer that Several of the Soldiers make a practice of Gunning with their Regimental Fire Locks, he Desires for the future to say any Soldier who shall be guilty of Using their Arms to that purpose, if they shall, they may Depend they will be punished as the Martial Law Directs.

—16th. *P. Quebec. C. Dover.* For Guard to Morrow, 1 Sergt & 10 Pr. Men. Ens Crothers, Officer of the Day.

The Regt. are to keep themselves in Readiness to March at a Days Warning; the Trowsers & Every thing else to be Ready on Saturday Next: the whole of the Taylors of the Regt. to be kept at Work & free from Duty till then for that purpose—Jessups Corps to see that they are Ready in Case of Orders for their Marching, & to have their Clothing Ready according to the Above Orders for the Regt.—Corp. Edward Egnue of Capt. Brown's Compy having Recei'd his Sentence of the General Court Martial is now Reduced to Serve in the Ranks as a Private Soldier.

The Regt. & other Partys, Under the Command of Major Gray, are to be Under Arms Saturday Next at the Usual Place of Exercise at the Bay if the Weather Permits.

—17th. *P. Langford. C. Lunsbansborough.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 Priv. Men. Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

—18th. *P. Chester. C. Newport.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 10 Privet Men. Ens Crawford, Officer of the Day.

—19th. *P. Stirling. C. Perth.* for guard tomorrow one Sergt and 10 previt men. Lieut. Walker, officer of the Day.

—20th. *P. London. C. Edinburgh.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 8 Priv. Men. Ens. Byrne, Officer of the Day.

It is the Commanding officers orders that the Volunteers who have joined the Companies to which they belonge are to Mount Guard In their Proper Turn.

—21st. *P. Dublin. C. London.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 men. Ens Crothers officer of the Day.

—22d. *P. Templar. C. Preston.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt. & 8 Priv. men. Ens Wall Officer of the Day.

It is the Commanding officers orders that the Commisn'd Non Commisn'd officers & Soldiers of the King's Royal Regt. of New York to be Under arms this Evening at the Usual Place of Exercise at four o'clock; the Non Commisn'd officers are to see that the mens arms are in Duty order; their Regtl's Clean; their Regtl hats well Cocked, & their hair Properly Dresed, So as to appear Decent Saturday Next at the Review.

—23d. *P. Greenock. C. Paisley.* For Guard to Morrow 1 Sergt & 8 Priv. Men. Ens. Crawford, Officer of the Day.

It is the Commanding officers orders the Commisn'd Non Commissioned officers, Drumers & Privts of the King's Royal Regt of New York to be Under arms for Exercise to Morrow Morning at 7 o'clock.

—24th. *P. Walker. C. Lipscomb.* For Guard to tomorrow, 1 Sergt. & 8 Men. Ens Crothers officer of the Day.

It is the Commanding officers orders that the two Companys Cantoon'd at Lachine hold themselves in Readiness to March to Point Clair on monday Next at 6 o'Clock in the morning; the officers to be Careful that the mens arms, ammunition, accoutrements and necessities are in good order on Tuesday Morning next at the genl Review. The Commissioned Non Commissioned officers, Drums, and private men to [meet at] roll calling to-

morrow morning at Nine o'Clock at the Commanding officers Quarters & to Receive the Deficiency of the Cartridges.

—25th. *P. Inverness. C. Darnock.* For Guard to morrow 1 Sergt. & 6 private Men. Ens Wall, Officer of the Day.

The Commissioned, Non Commiss'ed officers, Drummers & Private Men to appear at 6 o'clock to Morrow Morning at the Commanding officers Quarters in Uniforms with their Arms [and] accoutrements necessary.

¹ Edward Foy, at this time a captain in the Royal Artillery and Carleton's Department; Adj. Gen. at Minden in 1759, where he won laurels.

² Arthur James Pomeroy, at this time captain in the 1st Dragoons; commissioned captain Oct. 5th, 1776.

³ William Doyle, afterwards a lieutenant; captured with Burgoyne. His name is signed to the Cambridge Parole.

⁴ This is undoubtedly Lieut. John Schank, R. N., then in command of the *Canceau*—an armed schooner of 10 guns on the St. Lawrence. This command gave him the title of Captain. He became Admiral of the Blue, July 19th, 1821. Born about 1740; died March 6th, 1823, in the 83d year of his age. He was an extremely meritorious officer, and was very distinguished in mechanics.

⁵ This officer was wounded and taken prisoner by Col. Willett in his sortie from Fort Stanwix, and Captain-Lieutenant John McDonald (mentioned further on) was killed the same day in the action of Oriskany. *Letter from Col. Claus to Secretary Knox. N. Y. Col. Doc. vol. 8th, p. 718.*

NOTE—On the inside of the cover of the Orderly Book is the following entry: "Nicholas Hillyer Sergt enters the Col Company 10th of April 1777, then Canteened at Lachine."

The Book is written in many different hand-writings, some so bad as to be almost indecipherable—not from the lapse of time, for the book is exceedingly well preserved in its parchment cover—but from the fact that some of the writers evidently spelled by sound amid the fatigues of camp life, and were obliged to take down hurriedly the words of the commanding officer. Indeed, the wonder is that, under such circumstances, anything was written that could be made out at all. The spelling has been corrected.

W. L. STONE.

NOTES

PANAMA SHIP RAILROAD—The proposition of Captain Eads to build a railway for the carriage of ships across the Isthmus by land in lieu of the Historic Canal has of late attracted attention from its supposed novelty. But it is by no means as new as might be supposed. In the American Railroad Journal for August 4, 1832, there is an account of a project of a railroad for ships started in England and urged in the United Service Journal. The scheme proposed the creation of a joint stock company of the English holders of Colombian bonds to enter into an agreement with the Colombian government for the necessary powers. The Colombian bonds were then very much depressed in England, and the plan was to bring them to par in the negotiation with Colombia for the purchase of the necessary land. But the insignificant part of the plan is the right of sovereignty which it was proposed that Great Britain should set up on the Isthmus. It has a peculiar significance now.

"A most important part of the plan is, however, that which looks to the creation of a British Colony there. In order to anticipate any opposition from the United States, it is suggested that a tract of land, either the whole isthmus, or such part lying between good natural boundaries, as the lake of Nicaragua on the north and the river Darien on the south, should be obtained by treaty, and erected into an English Colony, independent of the State of Colombia, and dependent on the crown of England. The scheme is ambitious, and, from the pecuniary situation of the Colombian government, anxious to build up a future credit with England by paying off satisfactorily the existing loans, of not improbable success."—*Baltimore American*.

The day for such schemes on the part

of Great Britain has gone by and there is no danger of her quarreling with her bread and butter. France has tried her hand in Mexico and burned her fingers as badly as the cat in the fable. The Monroe doctrine is a part of the unwritten law of the American people and about the only sentimental question on which they would take up the musket as one man. The other continent may as well take notice that while they will be willingly received and welcomed individually and given work and food to their hearts content, they are not wanted collectively and cannot come. IULUS

PRESIDENT MONROE'S CABINET—The writer of the following letter, addressed to his former legal instructor, was, at its date, a representative in the lower House of Congress from Columbia County in this State :

WASHINGTON, January 19th, 1822

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 9th, arrived in due course, and I feel grateful for your friendly attention in remembering me at this distance, for notwithstanding the friendly mode in which I have been received here, I cannot avoid feeling that I am not at *home*; but everything tends to convince me that I am in a strange land, and among a people still more strange, for I find that northern ideas of morality and religion are either exploded, or have never existed on this side of the Susquehanna—that those who appear at a distance to be great men; upon nearer approach dwindle into mere pigmies. The President *is not*, and I think never could have been, a great man. There is no single indication of such a character either in

his countenance, his manners, or his conversation. If we did not know otherwise from some of his former conduct, we should set him down as a negative character. Mr. Adams possesses qualifications for a school-master; he is undoubtedly a man of erudition, but not of genius. His appearance and manners are the reverse of prepossessing. Mr. Crawford is a fine looking man with more talents than suavity, a better lawyer than financier, possessing a bold and daring countenance better adapted to fighting than intrigue. He is famous as a duellist; and I suppose you are aware that he shot your nephew, Mr. Van Alen, Solicitor of Georgia. The Secretary of the Navy you know better than I do; and you will probably be surprised when I assure you that he is a man of the most intellectual vigor among the Secretaries with the exception of Mr. Calhoun, who is undoubtedly the first man in administration; modest, frank and intelligent, but decided in his measures. He is a man adapted to a political course. His whole study has been the policy of his country, and he possesses a rare assiduity in his pursuits. I am perhaps a little partial to him as a man of my own age, and one who has distinguished me by marks of attention. His conduct also in the appointment of Solomon Van Rensselaer ought to gain the hearts of *Federalists*, for he was our most strenuous advocate with the P. M. G.

I have spoken of *Federalists*, for such I profess yet to be, and have had the temerity *even here* to proclaim, that my flag is nailed to the mast, and with it either to sink or swim; and such doc-

trines are appreciated here. Even Randolph, who says the Federalists of former days would *eat* Democrats, declares the old-fashioned Federalists were better than the Democrats of the present day. By the by, I wish you could be acquainted with this gentleman. He is the most fascinating man I ever met with. You would enjoy his conversation, for it is the most classically elegant I ever heard—his quotations apt and always correct. He too has been very kind and attentive to me, and did me the favor to dine with me yesterday, when he gave a zest to the whole party. He is a radical to the general government, but the veriest aristocrat in all that relates to the government of Virginia.

Mr. Van Buren & Mr. King live together, & will probably act together. The former has not yet determined on his political course, but, *between ourselves*, I think he will advocate Crawford, & perhaps be a *radical*. I have such a superabundance of letters to write that I must here conclude, and beg you to receive these crude and hasty lines for what they are worth; & at any rate allow me the credit of feeling undiminished for you my old regard & affection. I should be very grateful if you would sometimes give me your ideas of important matters which the papers inform you are pending. Any light from *you* would be of use to *me*. Remember me kindly to the family. Sincerely yours, &c.,

W. Patterson

Peter Van Schaack, Esq.

Kinderhook

H. C. VAN S.

—
WILLIAM GRAHAM—In Barham's di-

ary, prefixed to one of the early editions of the Ingoldsby Legends, there is the following :

"Dec. 2, 1827—Dined with Price, the manager of Drury Lane Theater. * * * Had some conversation with him respecting W. G——, late editor of The Literary Museum, whom I knew well. * * * He was, I found on comparing notes with Price, an American by birth, and at the age of seventeen had committed a forgery on a person of high respectability at Philadelphia. He was detected but pardoned by the gentleman whom he had attempted to defraud on account of his youth and out of regard to his family, but on the express condition that he should leave the country. G—— went, at first, no further than New York, where Mr. Price was then practising at the American Bar. The latter received a letter from the gentleman alluded to, requesting him to call on the young man, and either compel him to quit America forthwith or send him back in custody to Philadelphia. This commission Price executed to the letter, allowing him four days for departure, and G—— sailing for England landed at Plymouth."

Barham then goes on to trace further his wild and checkered career up to his return to America and death in a duel ; but this is enough for our purpose.

The person here alluded to was William Graham, who was shot in a duel with Mr. Barton, of New York, sometime about the fall of 1827. The cause of the affair is alleged to have been certain statements made by Graham concerning the family of Edward Livingston. Barton fell in with Graham in Niblo's Coffee-house, corner of Pine and

William streets. High words ensued. Graham struck Barton in the face, and was immediately challenged by him. They met at Weehawken and Graham was killed. Some personal recollections of this duel were given in the New York Times for Nov. 29th and 30th, 1880.

C. A. C.

A PIOUS YANKEE—Lately deserted from His Majesty's Service, in the Company of Foot commanded by Capt. Richard Langdon, designed for the expedition against Canada, Samuel Castyne, late of Horseneck, in the Colony of Connecticut, about 5 Foot and a half high, wears his own light Hair ; he's of a sandy Complexion, and a Tinker by Trade, makes Pewter Buttons and Spoons : This Fellow has high Pretensions to Sanctity, and is happily bless'd with a Grace-pouring down Countenance ; he often reads and cants, and pretends to be a New-Light.

For his safe return to New York city, Three Pounds N. Y. Currency will be paid by Richard Langdon.—*N. Y. Weekly Post Boy*, July 14, 1746.

PETERSFIELD

THE BOSTON LIBERTY TREE—Hamilton, in his Flag of the United States, page 52, says : " Frothingham gives us to understand that they (Union flags) were displayed on liberty poles and on the famous Liberty Tree on Boston Common." This is an error. The Boston Liberty Tree was not on Boston Common but at the junction of the present Essex and Washington streets, and Mr. Sears has placed there, in the building erected by him, a commemorative tablet.

EDITOR

QUERIES

RUFUS PUTNAM'S DIARY—In the winter of 1772-3, Gen'l Phineas Lyman, Colonel Israel Putnam, Rufus Putnam, and others, made a voyage to the Mississippi Valley by way of the Balize, Jamaica and Pensacola. It is said that Putnam (Israel) kept a diary of his voyage—which diary is still in existence. Can any one inform the writer where that diary can be found? H. E. H.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

THOMAS PLUNKET—Who was Thomas Plunket, an American resident of Havana, Cuba in 1783? H. E. H.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

HAVANA CAMPAIGN OF 1762-3—Is there in existence any detailed account of the part the New England troops took in this campaign, so disastrous to the troops engaged and yet so successful as a military campaign? H. E. H.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

POE'S BELLS—In The N. Y. Mirror (edited by Morris, Fay and Willis), for March 19, 1836, p. 300, are some verses, "Bells," signed A. J. D. The lines themselves are of little merit, but it is noticeable that they embody the same idea as in Poe's poem—namely, the representation of the different stages of human life by the sound of the different kinds of bells. Might not Poe have taken the idea from these lines? Who was A. J. D.? C. A. C.

BAMFFYLDE MOORE CAREW—What is known of the adventures of this person (who was called King of the Beggars) in

America? He is said to have been in this country, vide Apology for the Life of Carew, 12mo, London, 1768. Miss Edgeworth, in her Popular Tales, makes incidental mention of this once notorious but now all but forgotten rascal.

C. A. C.

CASTLEMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF PENNSYLVANIA—I desire to ascertain if "The Voyage, Shipwreck, and Miraculous Escape of Richard Castleman, Gent. With a Description of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, &c.," printed at London in 1726, is a genuine narrative or a work of fiction? DELAWARE

EVERTSON FAMILY—Was Ian Evertson referred to [IV., 468] one of the South Amboy, N. J., family, whose representative, Nicolas Evertson, died there in 1783. Can any information be had about the Stone House that Admiral Cornelis Evertson is said to have built at South Amboy, N. J., in 1675?

M. N. P.

A LOST RELIC OF ANTIQUITY—The Vermont Patriot for September, 1826, contained the following interesting item: "We learn that a gentleman in Irasburgh, Orleans County in this State, while ploughing in his field, found a few days since what is termed by some an *iron shirt*, the body part is wholly made of rings linked into each other about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The collar is made of brass rings so closely interwoven as to be perfectly stiff. It was found, as our informant states, under the stump of a tree about two feet over, which had become rotten. We are told

that the United States engineers who are surveying in that region, have procured it, and intend to carry it to New York."

Does this interesting relic exist, or the record of any investigation as to its antiquity?

MINTO

LIFE OF WASHINGTON IN JAPANESE—

The following item is now going the rounds of the press: "A few years ago a Japanese publisher brought out a life of Washington in forty-five volumes, with illustrations in which the father of his country is represented in modern dress, wearing a heavy mustache, carrying a cane, and accompanied by a skye terrier." Can any of your readers give a more definite description of the book and date? I wish to add it to my collection of Washingtoniana.

COLLECTOR

F. F. V.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith, once a Missionary in Virginia, and who died President of Princeton College, in his *Strictures on Lord Kaim's Discourse on the Diversity of Mankind*, printed in 1787, alludes to the *First Families of Virginia*. I give herewith the paragraph and desire to know if this is not one of the earliest uses of this well-known expression? It would be interesting also to identify the individuals referred to.

"There is, at present, in the college of New Jersey, a striking example of a similar nature, in two young gentlemen of one of the first families in the State of Virginia, who are descended, in the female line, from the Indian emperor Powhatan. They are in the fourth

descent from the princess Pocahuntis, a high spirited and generous woman. And though all their ancestors in Virginia have retained some characters, more or less obvious of their maternal race, yet, in these young gentlemen, they seem to be entirely effaced. The hair and complexion, of one of them in particular, is very fair, and the countenance and figure of the face is perfectly Anglo-American. He retains only the dark and vivid eye that has distinguished the whole family, and rendered some of them remarkably beautiful."

MARKET STREET

ORIGINAL BADGES OF THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—We have lately been shown one of the *three* gold-eagle badges of this society, from which all the rest are said to have been patterned. It is the hereditary possession of a grandson of Joshua Howell—the first Secretary of the parent society at Philadelphia—a present New York merchant of this name. We are told that the three were made in France by order of General de la Fayette, one of which for himself, one for General Washington, and the other for Mr. Howell. This rare relic and heir-loom is in fine condition, although its blue ribbon attachment is a little faded. Are the other two still in existence?

W. H.

REVOLUTIONARY REMAINS AT COLD SPRING, N. Y.—In the upper part of the village of Cold Spring, in Putnam County, in a lot through which flows a rivulet, known in the neighborhood as "Margaret's Brook," are a number of graves, once plainly marked by fragments of stone, but now scarcely discernible.

The spot is known in the region as the "Revolutionary burying ground." Near these graves are still to be seen traces of huts.

Can any reader tell me at what time there was an encampment here and any particulars concerning it? C.

THE OLD STONE DAM IN ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Many years ago there were two papers with this title read before the Newburgh Historical Society; one of them by Dr. A. J. Prime, and the other by the late S. W. Eager, the historian of Orange County.

What is the history of this dam and where is it located? C.

A RENOWNED AMERICAN—A late English novel in speaking of the religious belief of one of the characters says: "He at least was not quite so bad as that *renowned American* who enunciated the sentiment, 'There's nothing new and there's nothing true—so it does not signify.'"

To what distinguished ornament of our country does the authoress allude? C.

STATUE TO WILLIAM PITT—In 1788 the Legislature of New York passed an act authorizing the corporation of the City of New York to remove the statue of the Earl of Chatham, William Pitt, from Wall street, New York City. Can any one tell what became of this statue and where it stood? WHIG

ARE THERE DESCENDANTS OF BISHOP BURNET IN THIS COUNTRY?—In a memorial notice of the late Hon. William B. Kinney, of Newark, N. J., the following

sentence occurs relative to his pedigree: "On his mother's side, W. B. Kinney descended from the celebrated Bishop Burnet." That this is a palpable genealogical error, I think can be easily shown. For Mr. Kinney's grandfather, Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the American army during the Revolution, was confessedly a son of Dr. Ichabod Burnet, of Elizabethtown, N. J., who, according to the "History of Elizabeth" by the learned and accurate Rev. Dr. Edwin F. Hatfield, of this city, and a native of the ancient town, was "one of its most distinguished and venerable citizens," and died there in 1774, aged 90 years. And *his* father is by the same author, stated to have been Dan Burnet, of Southampton, L. I., who was the son of Thomas, originally from Lynn, Mass. Now if this account of the family be correct, the late Mr. Kinney could not possibly have been in the line of descent from Bishop Gilbert Burnet, of Scotland. We find the same Burnet record, also, in Dr. Wickes' elaborate "History of the Medical Men of New Jersey." The only *son* of the good Bishop of Sarum ever in this country, as a resident, was, doubtless, Governor William, who died in Boston Sept. 7, 1729, and was a contemporary of Dr. Ichabod Burnet. The admirable biographical sketch of him by Wm. A. Whitehead, Esqr., in his "Contributions to Early Jersey History," mentions but two brothers of the Governor, viz.: Thomas and Gilbert. As to any other son or any grandson of their illustrious father having lived in America, both our local and State histories are entirely silent. W. H.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 1, 1881.

COLONEL SARGENT'S JOURNAL—Colonel Sargent kept a journal, part of which (that relating to the campaign of 1791) was privately printed by Geo. Wymberley Jones at Wormsloe, Georgia, 4to, 1851, 46 copies printed. The journal was used by Irving in writing his *Life of Washington* and also by Dr. Lossing in the *Field Book of 1812*.

The original MS. of this journal of Governor Winthrop Sargent was in the possession of his accomplished grandson of the same name, who died in Paris, May 18th, 1870.

Can any one tell me where this manuscript is now, and what period of time it covers?

H.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF TEXAS—Can any of the readers of the Magazine inform me of the origin of the name of Texas?

C.

REPLIES

LADY WASHINGTON'S LAMENT [V. 454]—As an answer to C. W. B., I enclose the following verses found in a pamphlet published in New York, 1828, by Joseph McClelland and called "The Wood Robin, A Collection of Songs." The author's name is not given.

J. T. IRELAND

Bridgeport, Conn.

LADY WASHINGTON'S LAMENTATION

When Columbia's brave sons call'd my hero to lead 'em
To vanquish their foes and establish their freedom,
I rejoic'd at his honors, my fears I dissembled,
At the thought of his danger, my heart how it trembled!
O my Washington! Oh my Washington!
O my Washington! all was hazardous.

The contest decided with peace to the nation,
My hero retired, mid the loud acclamation
Of men without number, and praise without measure,
And my own heart exulted in transports of pleasure.

O my happiness! O my happiness!
O my happiness! how precarious!

Our freedom with order by faction rejected,
A new constitution our country erected,
My hero was raised to preside o'er the Union,
And his cares intercepted our blissful communion,
O my happiness! O my happiness!
O my happiness! how precarious!

Declining the trust of his dignified station,
With joy to the seat of his dear estimation,
Surrounded with honors, he humbly retreated,
Sweet hope softly whispered my bliss was completed!
O my happiness! O my happiness!
O my happiness! how precarious!

When the pangs of disease had faintly seized him,
My heart would have yielded its life to have eased him;
And I pray'd the Most High if for death he design'd him,
That he would not permit me to loiter behind him.
O my Washington! O my Washington!
O my Washington! all was dubious!

When hope was all fled, and I saw him resigning
His soul to his God, without dread or repining,
What, my heart, were thy feelings, lamenting, admiring,
To see him so nobly, so calmly expiring?
O my Washington! O my Washington!
O my Washington! has forsaken us!

When I follow'd his corpse with grief unconfined,
And saw to the tomb his dear relics consign'd,
When I left him with silence and darkness surrounded,
With what pangs of fresh anguish my bosom was wounded,
O my Washington! O my Washington!
O my Washington! has forsaken us!

His aspect so noble, pale grave-clothes disfigure,
And his conquering arm is spoil'd of its vigour;
On those lips, which dropt wisdom, is silence imposed,
And those kind beaming eyes forever are clos'd,
O my Washington! O my Washington!
O my Washington! has forsaken us!

When with tears of sweet nursing I ponder the story
Of his wars and his labors, his virtue and glory,
I breathe out a prayer of sweet ardor of spirit,
Soon to join him in bliss! and united inherit
Endless blessedness! Endless blessedness!
Endless blessedness! O how glorious!

But why with my own single grief so confounded?
When my country's sad millions in sorrow are wounded!
Let me mingle the current which flows from my bosom,
With my country's vast ocean of tears and there lose 'em!
Tho' my Washington! Tho' my Washington!
Tho' my Washington! has forsaken us

THE BLUE BELL TAVERN [IV. 460, V. 142, VI. 64]—The Blue Bell tavern was never called the Blue Ball except by the blunder of a Philadelphia typo who probably confused it with the Elbow Lane house mentioned by "Market St."

Your correspondent W. H. locates it on the wrong side of the road. It was west, not east of the highway. The grandmother story is entirely inconsistent with the facts of history.

FORT GEORGE

DESCENDANTS OF SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON [V. 373]—"Utica" is in error in his statement that Joseph Brant was supposed by Col. Wm. L. Stone (senior) to have been the son of Sir Wm. Johnson, or that he so said in his life of Thayendanega. Here is what he does say. See the edition of 1838. "Some historians have spoken of him as a son of Sir Wm. Johnson." In a note to the same passage he says: "several authors have suggested that Brant was the son of the Baronet. Drake in his useful compilation, *The Book of the Indians*, states that he had been so informed by no less an authority than Jared Sparks."

Mr. Stone quotes a Memoir of Brant published in the *Christian Recorder* at Kingston, Upper Canada, about 1818, in which are these words, "Nothing was known of Brant's father among the Mohawks." Mr. Stone says "that Thayendanega was born in the year 1742 on the banks of the Ohio. The home of his family was at the Canajoharie Castle—the central of the three castles of the Mohawks, in their native valley. His father's name was Tehowaghwenagaraghwin, a full blooded Mohawk of the Wolf Tribe."

EDITOR

BUSSEY OR BUSSIE—[V. 140, VI. 62] A roll of Pennsylvanians in Hazen's regiment, with other information relating to it, will be found in Vols. X. and XI.,

Pennsylvania Archives, new series. These volumes contain all the rolls and records of the Pennsylvania battalions and regiments of the Pennsylvania line that could be secured by the editors, with historical sketches of each battalion and regiment, and are illustrated by superb engravings of nearly all their respective commanders. These volumes are printed, and will be ready for distribution and sale very soon.

Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHN B. LINN

KISSAM BOOK PLATE—[V. 376] Henry Dawkins, a silversmith and seal-cutter, was working in New York city as early as 1774. Dr. Alexander Anderson remembered seeing ornamented shop bills and coats of arms for books engraved by Dawkins previous to the war of the Revolution. He cut the plates for the bills issued by order of the New York Provincial Congress in March, 1776. After their completion he was induced by Israel Young, a resident of Cold Spring, Huntington, L. I., to engage in counterfeiting. In company with his only son, a mere boy, he passed over to Long Island, and engraved four copper-plates, imitating the currency of Connecticut, Massachusetts and the Continental bills of credit. Suspicion being aroused among the neighbors, a report was made to the authorities, and he was arrested with his confederates in May, 1776, when he made a full confession under oath of his transactions in the felonious scheme. The prisoners were placed in close confinement; soon after the Youngs were removed to Litchfield, Conn., where they subsequently made their escape. Dawkins was trans-

ferred in July, 1776, to the jail at White Plains, from whence he petitioned the New York Convention, October 19th, to relieve the miseries of confinement by inflicting the death penalty upon him. His petition was laid on the table. In 1778, probably at Poughkeepsie, he engraved a copper-plate for the military commissions issued by Governor Clinton. Of his subsequent career I find no trace. Some record may probably be found at Albany of his pardon or punishment. Several neat specimens of his book-plates are among the collections of the New York Historical Society.

W. K.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN — [17. 369] Part of certificate of Gen. Winchester in relation to this affair was printed in No. 23 of the appendix of the Shelby Tract. I have in my possession a certificate, which I have always supposed, with its signature and endorsement, to be in the autograph of Gen. Winchester.

Utica

M. M. J.

"West Tennessee, Cairo
11th Jany, 1823

This is to certify that in the year 1785 or 1786, and soon after I came to this country to reside, I became acquainted with Col. Anthony Bledsoe, and also with his brother, Major Isaac Bledsoe, who appeared to me to be well acquainted with the circumstances relative to the Battle at King's Mountain, and that I have frequently heard them say Col. Campbell was not present at that battle, owing to the error of his guides or some other cause unknown to them, he did not arrive until the conflict was

over. That Cols. Shelby and Sevier were entitled to the honors of that victory, and not Col. Campbell. If they did not use these words, they did others to the same effect and meaning. The Bledsoes here named were gentlemen of high respectability and fair standing in society.
J. WINCHESTER."

Endorsed, "Certificate for Governor Shelby, No. 32." All in one hand, excepting the No.

REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTERS —
Lieut. King — [VI. 160] H. M. will find ample notice of General Joshua King (Lieut. King of Sheldon's Dragoons) in S. C. Goodrich's (Peter Parley) *Recollections*, Vol. I., N. Y., 1856. Characteristics, personal appearance, anecdotes of General King, pages 120, 243, etc. In the appendix, same volume, page 517, he will find a succinct biographical notice, together with Lieut. King's letter relative to the capture of André.

Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHN B. LINN

THE KING'S FERRY — [V. 5, 26] "The dock at which André and Smith landed on the evening of the 22d of Sept., 1780, is in front of the residence of the Hon. Frederick W. Seward; and the King's Ferry Road is the road that extends from Green Cove to Munger's store. The dock is almost obliterated by the ravages of time." — *Peekskill Blade*, Sept. 1880. D.

MATCHCOAT — [VI. 60] This word has no connection with "watchcoat." It is simply the common way among people of employing English words

to approximate Indian sounds. The Algonquin nations call a petticoat "Matchigode," Baraga's Chippewa Dictionary, pp. 223, 570.

As the words "match" and "coat" nearly expressed the sound it is usual to find them used. Duffels and other goods sold in colonial times for petticoats and breech cloths also were called match coats.

J. G. S.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE—[V. 454]

Having had to answer a similar query to that of "Student" several times lately, I have carefully examined my file of the Historical Magazine with this result. This very valuable publication consists of *three series of twenty-three* [23] volumes. The *first* series, from 1857 to 1866, inclusive, contains *ten* volumes of *twelve* numbers each. The *second* series, from 1867 to 1871, inclusive, contains *ten* volumes of *six* numbers each; excepting Vol. II., which has *seven* numbers, two for November, 1867, of which one [No. VI.] is an extra of book notices; and Vol. X. of which only *two* numbers, those for July and August, 1871, were published. The *third* series comprises *three* volumes intended to contain six numbers each. Vols. I. and II., covering the years 1872 and 1873, have each six numbers. Vol. III. contains the following, being all that were issued—January, 1874; February, 1874; March, 1874; Extra for March, 1874; Extra for December, 1874; Extra for January, 1875; Extra for March, 1875, and number for April, 1875. These extras contain book notices. The work really ceased April, 1875. The volume for 1866 is not scarce and can easily be

bought in Nassau street, New York. It is a great misfortune that this valuable periodical was allowed to cease for want of proper support among lovers of American history. The above list of numbers and volumes I am quite satisfied is corroborated by letters from Mr. Dawson not at this moment within the reach of the present writer.

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

DEATH OF BRADDOCK [V. 374]—The querist should consult the History of Braddock's Expedition in Mem. of the Hist. Soc. of Pa., and also a paragraph in the Am. Hist. Record for January, 1872, p. 44. C.

— Thomas Faussett or Fossit, a Virginia soldier under Braddock who subsequently settled in Fayette Co., Pa., always claimed to have shot Braddock. But his statement has been disproved by Mr. Sargent in his History of Braddock's expedition, Penna. His. Soc. Coll: p. 244, et seq; and also by Freeman Lewis, Esq., in an unpublished work called "The Monongahela of Old; or the History of Fayette County, Penna.," p. 70-72, which Lewis and Hon. James Veich, of Emsworth, Pa., wrote in partnership. In that volume, which was only partially printed and never issued, Lewis gives an account of Fossit which is not in Sargent. That F. shot Braddock is among the possibilities, but not among the probabilities. He was the only Virginian who ever claimed to have killed Braddock.

H. E. H.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.

EDITOR'S CHRONICLE

We begin the chronicle this month with a list of the Historical Societies and Institutes in the United States and Canada, with the request that communication be made of errors and omissions noticed. Some of the societies whose

names are given, are supposed to be dormant, but it is hoped not extinct. A circular letter has been addressed to each, with a request that the name of the local newspaper, in which its proceedings are reported, be sent, that an exchange may be established, and delay in the chronicle notice avoided.

LIST OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES

NAME OF SOCIETY	NEWSPAPER REPORTED IN
<i>Arkansas</i>Arkansas Historical Society.....	Little Rock.....Democrat
<i>Connecticut</i>Connecticut Historical Society.....	Hartford.....Daily Courant
<i>Delaware</i>Delaware Historical Society.....	Wilmington.....
<i>Dist. Columbia</i> ..Smithsonian Institute.....	Washington.....
<i>Georgia</i>Georgia Historical Society.....	Savannah.....Morning News
Youths' Hist. Society.....	Savannah.....Morning News
<i>Illinois</i>Chicago Historical Society.....	Chicago.....Chicago Times
<i>Louisiana</i>Louisiana Historical Society.....	New Orleans.....
<i>Maine</i>Maine Historical Society.....	Portland.....Advertiser
<i>Maryland</i>Maryland Historical Society.....	Baltimore.....
Johns Hopkins University.....	".....
<i>Massachusetts</i> ..Massachusetts Historical Society.....	Boston.....Daily Advertiser
New England Historic Genealogical Society.....	".....Evening Transcript
American Academy of Arts and Sciences.....	".....
Boston Atheneum.....	".....
Archæological Institute of America.....	".....
Boston Numismatic Society.....	".....
Essex Institute.....	Salem.....
Old Colony Historical Society.....	Taunton.....
Dorchester Antiquarian Historical Society.....	Dorchester.....
American Antiquarian Society.....	Worcester.....Evening Gazette
Weymouth Historical Society.....	Weymouth.....Gazette
<i>Michigan</i>Michigan Historical Society.....	Detroit.....Free Press
Detroit Pioneer Society.....	".....
State Pioneer Society.....	Lansing.....
<i>Minnesota</i>Minnesota Historical Society.....	St. Paul.....Daily Globe
<i>Mississippi</i>Mississippi Historical Society.....	Jackson.....
<i>Missouri</i>Missouri Historical Society.....	St. Louis.....
<i>New Hamp.</i>New Hampshire Historical Society.....	Concord.....Indep'd't Statesman
<i>New Jersey</i>New Jersey Historical Society.....	Newark.....Daily Advertiser
<i>New York</i>New York Historical Society.....	New York.....
N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Soc....	".....
American Numismatic and Archæolog. Soc....	".....
Long Island Historical Society.....	Brooklyn.....Observer
Albany Institute.....	Albany.....Argus
Buffalo Historical Society.....	Buffalo.....Courier
Cayuga Historical Society.....	Auburn.....
Genesee Pioneer Association.....	Batavia.....

NAME OF SOCIETY	NEWSPAPER REPORTED IN
<i>New York</i> Oneida Historical Society Utica Morning Herald	
	Waterloo Library and Historical Society Waterloo
	Westchester Historical Society White Plains Westchester News
	Rockland County Historical Society Nyack Rockland Co. Jour'l
<i>Ohio</i> Western Reserve and Northern Hist. Soc. Cleveland	
	Fire Lands Historical Society Sandusky
	Licking County Pioneer Society Newark Newark American
	Cincinnati Soc. of Ex-Army & Navy Off'rs Cincinnati
<i>Pennsylvania</i> Pennsylvania Historical Society Philadelphia	
	American Philosophical Society "
	American Numismatic and Antiq'n Soc. "
<i>Rhode Island</i> Rhode Island Historical Society Providence Providence Press	
	Newport Historical Society Newport
	Soldiers' and Sailors' Historical Society Providence
<i>South Carolina</i> South Carolina Historical Society Charleston News and Courier	
<i>Tennessee</i> Tennessee Historical Society Nashville	
<i>Texas</i> Galveston Historical Society Galveston	
<i>Vermont</i> Vermont Historical Society Montpelier	
<i>Virginia</i> Virginia Historical Society Richmond Dispatch	
	Southern Historical Society " Standard
<i>Wisconsin</i> Wisconsin Historical Society Madison	
	Old Settlers' Historical Society Racine
<i>Canada</i> Quebec Literary and Historical Society Quebec Morning Chronicle	
<i>New Brunswick</i> New Brunswick Historical Society St. John	
<i>Nova Scotia</i> Halifax Historical Society Halifax	

We shall be happy to exchange the Magazine for any newspaper, in the cities or towns upon the above list where no one is designated, which will publish reports of the proceedings of the Societies therein.

The Massachusetts Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting in the Dowse Library, Thursday, the 13th January. The President, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in the chair. Numerous contributions to the Museum, of local interest, were reported. The President informed the Society that Americans residing in London had subscribed £100 to the erection of a memorial window to Sir Walter Raleigh in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, being one-third of the sum needed, which is now completed.

The Reverend Dr. Ellis called attention to the syllabus of a projected Critical History of the United States on a similar plan to that pursued in the Memorial History of Boston, and to be under the editorship of Mr. Winsor.

Some early letters of Washington were communicated by Mr. Parkman and placed at the disposal of the Society, and Mr. Chase gave information of still other unpublished Washington letters. It is understood that the Society propose to publish a volume of its Washington letters which are over two hundred in number, at an early day. The publication of a new number of the reports of proceedings Sept. to Dec., 1880, is announced.

A meeting of the New England His-

toric Genealogical Society was held at the Society's house in Somerset Street, Boston, Wednesday, January 5th. The library was reported at 16,591 volumes, and 51,745 pamphlets. The manuscripts of General Henry Knox, presented some years since by his grandson, the late Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher, have been arranged and bound in fifty-five volumes.

A first volume of biographic memorials of deceased members provided for by the fund of the late William B. Towne, containing forty-three sketches, is printed and will be soon delivered.

The historiographer reported the death during the year of forty-three members, whose ages averaged over seventy-one years. The address on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder. Officers were elected: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, President, Rev. Edmund H. Slafter, Corresponding Secretary, John Ward Dean, Librarian.

The Boston Memorial Society held a meeting on the 6th of January, Hon. Alexander H. Rice in the chair. The bequest of \$5,000 by the late Nathaniel Cushing Nash for the erection of a statue to Theodore Parker was accepted. It is proposed to erect an out-door statue at a cost of from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and to appeal to the public for an additional sum needed.

The Long Island Historical Society took formal possession of its new building on Clinton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn, on the evening of the 12th January. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presided, and received the keys from Samuel McLean, chairman of the

building committee. Addresses were delivered in the presence of a large and distinguished audience.

Its regular meeting was held on the evening of January 25th, when the gift by George I. Seney of the munificent sum of fifty thousand dollars to its library fund, was announced. Alexander H. Bullock delivered an address on Our Five Historical Periods and their Unity.

The Regents of the University of the State of New York met at Albany on the 14th January. Chancellor Pierson presented the report of the commission on the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania. The question to be decided by the commission, in concert with a like commission from Pennsylvania, is whether the boundary line shall be that of 1789 or a new line on the 47th parallel.

A report was also presented on college examinations, which proposes three distinct measures: 1st, an examination at local schools of candidates for college. 2d, a post-graduate examination of baccalaureates of all the colleges in the State, by which a recognition may be made of superior scholarship. 3d, the bestowal of higher academic degrees upon graduates after examination. The plan was adopted.

The Licking County (Ohio) Pioneer and Antiquarian Society published the closing report of their transactions for the year 1880 in the Newark American of the 14th December. The society is prosperous, and numerous additions have been made to its library and cabinet of Archæology.

The Military Service Institution of the United States held a biennial meeting at its rooms on Governor's Island, Thursday, January 13th. Officers were elected: Major General Hancock, President, Col. J. J. Rodenbough, Secretary. This institution has the warm support of army officers, and is gathering a military library and museum which we commend heartily.

The Chicago Historical Society held its Annual Meeting in its hall, corner of Dearborn Avenue and Ontario Street, 16th November last. The librarian reported large accessions during the year, bringing the total of bound volumes to 5,282, and of unbound to 15,844; also 10 volumes of bound manuscript relating to early Illinois and the Northwest. Twelve papers on Historical subjects were read during the year. The society is the proprietor of funds to the amount of \$60,000, not yet, however, available.

At an adjourned meeting held Dec. 14th, officers were elected: Isaac N. Arnold, President, Albert D. Hager, Secretary. The Hon. E. B. Washburne read a paper on the French Revolution from its commencement to August, 1792.

The New Jersey Historical Society held its annual meeting at Trenton on the 20th of January, in the room of the Court of Chancery, in the State House. A warm tribute of respect was paid to the memory of the late Colonel Robert S. Swords, the honored Treasurer. Samuel M. Hamill was re-elected President, and William A. Whitehead, of Newark, Corresponding Secretary. General Wm.

S. Stryker read a paper on the Trenton Barracks, built about 1758, and still standing. A paper was also read by John Hegeman on Religious Liberty in New Jersey.

The American Geographical Society held its annual meeting at Chickering Hall, New York, the evening of the 11th January, President Chief Justice Daly in the chair. The officers were re-elected. Commander John R. Bartlett, U. S. N., gave an account of an expedition in the steamer Blake, to take soundings and determine the nature, volume and source of the Equatorial Current, which gives rise to the Gulf Stream. He did not introduce any new theory, but claimed that his investigations pointed to deflections of the equatorial current by which it makes almost the entire circuit of the Caribbean Sea.

A publication has been commenced of Johns Hopkins University Circulars, which is now at its eighth number, which contains, in addition to a calendar of the lectures of the institution, a synopsis of the recent scientific journals, and the proceedings of the meetings of the Societies of the University. We invite the attention of historical students to the Lists of Baltimore newspapers contributed by John W. M. Lee, of the Maryland Historical Society; the library of which contains numerous and excellent files. It may be found in the January number of the Circular.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec held its annual meeting on the 12th January. The membership is

rapidly increasing, and the sphere of its usefulness is enlarged. Of the papers read in 1880, those of most value to historians, were the Scot in New France, by J. M. Le Moine, and the Origin of the Aborigines of Canada, by Professor J. Campbell. At the election of officers, Mr. J. M. Le Moine was chosen President, and W. Clint, Corresponding Secretary.

The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia held its twenty-third annual meeting on the evening of January 8th at his hall. An address was delivered by Dr. Daniel G. Brinton on the The Sexual Element in the American Aboriginal Religions. The election of officers was postponed Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., Curator of this Society, is getting together material for a life or biographical sketch of Gustavus Conyngham, and has manuscript matter hitherto unpublished, including his Diary in Prison. He will be thankful for genealogical or biographical memoranda relative to him.

The name of Baltimore was the subject of a paper entitled, "Celtic Baltimore, its Etymology," read by General Charles E. Phelps, at the December meeting of the Maryland Historical Society. The General claims that the word "Bal-ti-more" is Celtic; that Bal means place, and Timor, the Supreme Being; the two in idiomatic English, God Place. Other derivations, however, were suggested with force. One from Balt, meaning belt, and mor, great, that is, great belt; and still another that it is derived from Baal, and was taken from

the town on the Irish coast, where the great fire altar to Baal was.

The plans for the World's Fair have taken definite shape. Inwood, at the north end of the Island of New York, has been designated as the site, and General Grant has accepted the Presidency of the Commission contingent upon the raising of a sufficient sum to secure success.

The Tontine, a building erected upon a novel Italian plan in 1794, as the place of meeting for merchants, was sold by auction on the 13th January, and the association wound up. There were two hundred and three original holders of shares valued at two hundred dollars each. The income from the building has been divided annually. The sale realized the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty dollars, which goes to the representatives of seven surviving lives.

The Marine Society for the Port of New York, which was organized 1770, held its one hundred and eleventh anniversary on the 10th January. The records of this ancient charity should be printed.

Senator Johnston, of Virginia, proposes that the government shall purchase an invaluable literary curiosity. This is a manuscript book of 122 pp., small letter paper, entitled, "James Madison, His Book of Logick." The author gives a list of twenty-nine kinds or classes of argument, nine syllogistic axioms, and a number of logical theorems for practice.

Colonel Stephenson, of the United States Geological Survey, has discovered a large village of cliff dwellers between the Jemez Mountains and the Rio Grande River, in New Mexico. The cliff rises to a height of from fifty to five hundred feet, and contains numerous lines of dwellings, tier upon tier. The houses on the top of the cliff are rectangular in form, and the caves are circular. There appear to have been pavements before the dwellings. Pictures and hieroglyphics adorn the rocks.

There is a collection of curious Peruvian earthen-ware in the possession of W. W. Evans, of New Rochelle, who spent several years in the construction of railways in Peru. They come from beneath the sand of the valley of the Santa, near Chimbote, in the Southern part of Peru. Here, in a graveyard, twenty-five miles in length and eleven to twelve feet below the surface, towers of masonry were discovered, occupied by mummies, near which were earthen vessels of quaint shapes. These relics are supposed to be of a race which preceded the reign of the Incas, and the pottery is said to be the oldest known in the world. They are composed of baked clay, usually red, are modelled to represent busts, animals, and fruit, and bear no marks of the potter's wheel.

Alexander H. Rice, late Governor of Massachusetts, has presented to the library of Roanoke College, Virginia, a Latin bible, printed in 1477. It is in a folio, black letter, with rubricated capitals on vellum. The library of Roanoke College is the second in size of the col-

lege libraries of Virginia, and numbers 16,000 volumes.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its settlement, on Tuesday, the 28th December. An historical oration was made by Colonel T. W. Higginson; An address by President Eliot, of Harvard College. Oliver Wendell Holmes read a poem, and Professor Longfellow interested the children with a few remarks.

The Rugbeian, the organ of Thomas Hughes' new colony in Tennessee, has adopted the significant motto of "Shoulder to Shoulder." The orthography of the title of the Journal is imitated from that adopted in the old country.

The anniversary of Mother Seton, the founder of the Order of the Sisters of Charity in this country, a branch of the famous institution established near Paris by St. Vincent de Paul, was commemorated by all the institutions of the Order on the 4th January.

The expedition organized by the Archæological Institute of America to investigate the ruins of the city of Assos, in Asia Minor, sailed in the Germanic on the 5th of January. It is under the charge of Joseph Thatcher Clark, of Boston.

Mr. Mellen Chamberlain, in the Library Journal, estimates that three-fourths of the 1,200,000 volumes circulated last year by the Boston Public Library were read by young people, most of whom attend the public schools.

(Publishers of Historical Works wishing Notices, will address the Editor, with Copies, Box 37, Station D—N. Y. Post Office.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Vol. XVII, 1879 to 1880. 8vo, pp. 504. Published by the Society. Boston, 1880.

With the usual amount of record which belongs to reports of this character, this excellent volume contains a variety of material of peculiar interest to the historical student. It covers the proceedings of the Society from the January meeting of 1879 to the March meeting of 1880. Besides passing notices of some of the distinguished associates and honorary members who have passed away during the last year, among which we read with peculiar pleasure the warm tribute paid to the late Dr. Leonard Woods, by his intimate personal friend, Charles Deane; the graceful allusions to George S. Hillard, by his traveling companion, Leverett Saltonstall; the personal reminiscences of Caleb Cushing, by Charles W. Tuttle, and the always appropriate remarks of the honored President, there are careful biographical memoirs; among which two of notable value, namely, of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, by George E. Ellis, and of the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, by E. E. Hale. The life of Dr. Bigelow covered a period of ninety-two years; its interest is not limited by either the practical experience of his professional career or his contributions to medical literature, both of which are carefully recorded in these pages. His public services beyond the sphere of his profession were of equal value. In two admirable and vigorous essays he advanced the now acknowledged claim that the privileges and honors of education should no longer be restricted to proficients in the dead language, but he accorded with equal hand to those who excel in wisdom, in science and in spoken tongues. Another of the reforms which he instigated was the method of disposing of the dead. It was at his house that the plan of what may be called park-burial, which resulted in Mt. Auburn, originated. In 1831, seven years later, this beautiful cemetery was consecrated; Laurel Hill, in Philadelphia, followed in 1836. Greenwood, New York, in 1837. Much of the adornment of Mt. Auburn is due to the taste of Dr. Bigelow; the designs of tower, chapel, lodges, gateways and fences were his, and it also owes to his munificence, and it may be added eccentricity, the monumental statue "imitated from the Sphinx of antiquity and designed to commemorate the great war of American conservation." Truly the educated Bostonian, appreciate as he may modern tongues and modern art, cannot be other than classic and transcendental. Dr. Bigelow's remarks upon this structure afford an insight into this phase of his otherwise practical character.

Mr. Hale's admirable memoir of the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine appeals directly to the heart of the historical student of our Revolutionary period, to whom no book is more familiar than his American Loyalists. Published in 1847 it was at first received by the public with coolness, and he was charged with a want of national spirit and a desire to rehabilitate the characters of men who had been untrue to the country in its hour of trial. But he soon recovered from this hasty judgment. The students of history easily recognized the difference between Britons born or American holders of offices under the Crown—high spirited gentlemen whose fortunes and estates followed their principles—and the rascally marauders whom De Lancey and Arnold and Ferguson led on raids of indiscriminate pillage. Many of the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Rhode Island withdrew to Nova Scotia during the war, and numbers from New York took the same direction after the peace of 1783. Many were of the highest colonial families, and some of their number held offices of trust in their new home, and gave tone and character to the Canadian provinces. Mr. Sabine was well known throughout the land as the extremely able secretary of the Boston board of trade; his reports on Commerce and Industry remaining text books for the students of economy. In 1862 he was appointed to represent America in a tripartite commission on the fishery question, which however fell through from the refusal of France. He was an occasional contributor to the North American Review, and wrote the life of Commodore Preble for Sparks' Biographies. His report to the treasury of the principal fisheries of the American seas is an exhaustive examination, historical and statistical, of the entire subject. We knew him well and can bear personal testimony to the truth of Mr. Hale's statement that few men have pursued historical research as a passion so exclusive of other considerations.

There are notices of numerous original documents in this volume of the society's proceedings; Captain Parker's Manuscript Orderly Book, kept while the Continental Army was at Morristown, 1779 to 1780, said to contain nothing new but which we hope to see printed; the diary, printed in full, of a journal kept during a visit to Marietta, Ohio, and on the return journey to Philadelphia, 1780-90, by Thomas Walker, admirably annotated by Mr. George Dexter; extracts from the Journal of Charles Turner, junior, a surveyor engaged in locating the grants and sales of the Eastern Lands in 1802; the text of the form of government for the Province of New Hampshire, adopted at Portsmouth, 24th January, 1690, with instructive notes by Mr. Charles

W. Tuttle, and a heliotype fac-simile; the regimental Orderly Book of Col. Israel Hutchinson, from August 16, 1775, to November 16, 1776, while his regiment was on duty about Cambridge, and later at Fort Washington and Harlem Heights, to which are added sundry rosters and muster rolls; extracts of the Journal of William Parkman, a youth of seventeen and a soldier in the French war, from May 22, 1758, to April 21, 1759; some letters from John Eliot, the Apostle, to the Treasurer of the London Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians, printed in full for the first time; extracts of eight letters of Samuel Sweat of Kingston, New Hampshire, five from the camp at Winter Hill, 1775, and three from Ticonderoga, 1777; extracts from a diary kept by Dudley Woodbridge, a graduate of Harvard, 1724, later a preacher at Groton, Conn., and a physician at Stonington, Connecticut, where he died in 1790; a notice of an old map of Boston. There is also prefixed to the volume a lithographic fac-simile of a plan of Boston and the country adjacent, showing the position of the king's troops and the rebel entrenchments, 25th July, 1775.

There are several interesting papers by members and correspondents of the Society, among which, remarks by Charles Dean on the memorial stone inscribed to preserve the memory of the reconstruction of the Fort on Castle Island, by Col. Romer, engineer to King William, 1701 to 1703. The stone is now in the Historical Society; a paper by the reverend Mr. Hale on the Hessian Flags captured in America during the revolution; some extremely interesting notes by A. T. Perkins on the portraits by Blackburn and by Smibert; a communication by Charles W. Tuttle concerning the supposed massacre by Indians at Fox Point near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1690, throwing doubt upon the sensational story given by Cotton Mather in his *Magnalia*; a paper on Washington's birthplace by Charles C. Perkins, relating a visit made by him in company with the Secretary of State and General Sherman to this interesting spot in October, 1879. But few vestiges of this old Westmoreland homestead remain, and the old burial place of the Washington family half a mile to the northward is in a degraded condition. The small appropriation made by Congress which the Secretary of State is authorized to expend for its further preservation and the inaccessibility of the locality, owing to the shallow water on the coast, afford little hope of any adequate protection; a pencil sketch by Mr. Perkins, and a topographical drawing by General Sherman give permanent value to this communication; a paper by Charles Hudson on the Life and Character of Major John Pitcairn, defending him from the charge of criminal shedding of blood in the affair of Concord and Lexington in which the brutalities allowed, if not ordered, by Lord Percy are severely commented

upon. We must not close this analysis without an allusion to the admirable eulogy by Robert C. Winthrop, the President of the Society, upon Adolphe de Circourt, a name gratefully remembered for his many kindnesses to American students abroad, for his notices and reviews of American literature and for his translation of Bancroft's volume on the alliance of France and the United States, 1778. He was a man of rare attainments. Lamartine said of him in 1848, "languages, races, geography, history, philosophy, travels, constitutions, religions of people from the infancy of the world down to our own day, from Thibet even to the Alps;—he had incorporated them all into his mind, had reflected upon them all, had retained them all;" he summed him up "as a living world chart of human knowledge." In 1870 Louis Favre said of him, "Mr. de Circourt speaks all languages, knows all literatures and all histories;" eulogies which justify the parallel which Mr. Winthrop suggests of his known attainments with those attributed to the admirable Crichton.

THE CONCORD GUIDE BOOK. EDITED

BY GEORGE B. BARTLETT. Illustrations by Messrs. L. B. HUMPHREY and ROBERT LEWIS. Small 4to, pp. 157. D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston, 1880.

This the author announces to be a guide book for pilgrims. Not that everybody that arrives in New England in these days is held to be a pilgrim, but that Concord has its shrines—and sacred shrines they are in the eyes of all true Americans. Shrines to illustrious dead, homes of illustrious living. The American sage, whose word of wisdom will guide generations of thought, still holds converse here, easy of access as the Greek philosophers. Here, on the Virginia Road, Thoreau lived at an expense of a dollar a month, and studied nature on the simplest of diet, and here he died in the same simplicity, and here Hawthorne found the subjects of some of his most charming sketches. Needless to remind the readers of the scrimmage of the 19th April, 1775, when the men of Concord and Lexington opened the Revolutionary ball and taught a figure to the red coats with which they were not familiar—the face about. The book is charmingly illustrated.

LIVES OF THE CATHOLIC HEROES

AND HEROINES OF AMERICA. By JOHN O' KANE MURRAY, B. S. 8vo. pp. 622. JAMES SHEEHY. New York.

This is rather a peculiar title for a book of this nature; the religious opinions of the greater number of the famous personages, some account of whose lives is here given, having had

little to do with their presence or deeds on the American continent. Of the twenty-four, the author tells us that four were Americans, ten French, three Spanish, three Irish, one Belgian, one Russian, one Italian, and one English born. Two were Archbishops, two Bishops, five Missionaries, one a Parish Priest, one an Admiral, two Generals, one a Commodore, four Religious ladies, four Explorers, one a Lady who belonged to no religious society, and one a Lawyer and Statesman; in all, ten ecclesiastics, four religious, and ten lay persons.

The work of course is made up from known authorities, and does not pretend to be the result of original investigation, as indeed from the nature and extent of the ground covered, it could hardly be. The personages whose lives are narrated are Christopher Columbus, Alonzo de Ojeda, Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, Hernando Cortés, St. Rose of Lima, Samuel de Champlain, Father Isaac Jogues, S. J., Father John de Boébeuf, S. J., Father Andrew White, S. J., Mother Mary of the Incarnation, Miss Jane Mance, Father James Marquette, S. J., Robert Cavalier de La Salle, Venerable Marguerite Bourgeoise, Louis Joseph de Montcalm, Commodore John Barry, Most Reverend John Carroll, Mother Elizabeth Ann Seton, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Right Reverend Simon Gabriel Bruté, Father Demetrius Augustine Gallitzin, Right Reverend John England, Most Reverend John Hughes, and Father Peter John de Smet, S. J.

The volume contains a great deal of personal detail and abundance of interesting matter put together in a pleasant manner for the general reader, and free from any narrow sectarianism.

It is illustrated in a satisfactory and popular manner.

THE LIFE OF REV. CHARLES NERINCKX, WITH A CHAPTER ON THE EARLY CATHOLIC MISSIONS OF KENTUCKY. Copious notes on the progress of Catholicity in the United States of America from 1800 to 1825; an account of the establishment of the Society of Jesus in Missouri, and an historical sketch of the Sisterhood of Loretto in Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, etc. By Rev. CAMILLUS P. MAES. 8vo, pp. 635. ROBERT CLARKE & Co. Cincinnati, 1880.

The story of the life of the founder of Loretto was first told by Archbishop Spalding in his "Sketches of Kentucky," to the pages of which the author of the present extended and very full biography acknowledges his obligation. The amplification has been made possible by the accumulation of letters of the reverend father in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Maes through the devoted and active cooperation of the friends of

the man and the order; Dr. John Gilmary Shea, Archbishop Bayley of Baltimore, and Father Hill of St. Louis University have each lent a helping hand to the thorough work.

Charles Nerinckx was born in Belgium in 1761, and consecrating his life to the catholic priesthood, was ordained in 1785, and the following year appointed Vicar of the Metropolitan parish of St. Rumoldus, Mechlin, where his zeal soon attracted the notice of the Prince Cardinal de Frankenburg, the illustrious Archbishop of Mechlin. In 1794 he was chosen pastor of Everberg-Meerbeke. In 1797, declining to obey the orders of the French Republic, he escaped arrest by flight to Dendermonde, from which he occasionally, by stealth and at imminent personal peril, made frequent visits to his abandoned parish to comfort and console his flock. The story of his concealment by the nuns of the hospital of St. Blase, and indeed of all of this period of his life is written with exceeding grace and simplicity. In 1801, unwilling to take the oath of allegiance to the government of the First Consul, he refused its nomination to his old charge, and with the permission of his Prelate determined to enter upon the service of the American mission, and in November, 1803, applied to Bishop Carroll of Baltimore for admission to his diocese; his application being seconded by a personal letter from the saintly Princess Gallitzin. Escaping the close search of the French gendarmes with difficulty, he embarked from Amsterdam in August, 1804, and was received with open arms by the genial, warm-hearted and most worthy Bishop Carroll, who found in him the very man he needed for the abandoned mission of Kentucky. After a study at Georgetown college of the English language, which he found of difficult acquirement, he set out in May, 1806, in a wagon for the convent of the Trappists at Conewago, and thence with a caravan of thirty-seven persons for Bedford, where, disappointed at the slow motions of his companions, he bought a horse, pushed on alone through the solitude of the half cleared woodlands of Ohio, and reached the house of Rev. Badin, the centre of the catholics of Kentucky, on the 18th July. Here was the chosen field of his long devoted service to God and his fellow man. He was forty-four years of age.

The historical student will read with pleasure the succinct chapter on the history of the early settlement of Kentucky. Father Nerinckx found the district to which he was assigned an extensive territory, embracing nearly half the State. Suffering from a painful chronic complaint, depressing to the spirits, and weakening to the body, he nevertheless persevered, almost living on horseback. His labors were not in vain, and his influence is still visible in the parishes which he instructed. His notions of discipline were formed in the severe

school of the Trappists—self denial and physical endurance. The poor children in his catechism class were compelled to stand through long prayer, with arms extended in the form of a cross till they dropped from sheer weariness; but he won their hearts, nevertheless.

Between 1806 and 1808 he was greatly disturbed in his mission by the advent of some Dominican priests, whose novel ceremonial and picturesque costume proved attractions too strong for his simple flock to resist. His people began to chafe under his strict requirements, to intermarry with heretics, and to dance in the daytime; and some of the disaffected preferred charges against him. Nerinckx became impatient and asked for his dismissal, but Bishop Carroll held him to his work, and the priest submitted without murmur or complaint. In 1808 Bishop Carroll recommended him to Rome as a suitable person to take charge of the diocese of New Orleans, then in a state of disorder, as Titular Bishop. The papal bull soon arrived, but Father Nerinckx, alarmed at the responsibility, persistently refused the honor, and clung to his mission, for which he was surely eminently qualified. Notwithstanding his ailment, he was capable of great bodily exertion, and in rolling logs could lift against two or three men of ordinary strength. A pleasant story is told of a personal encounter with one of the bullies of the neighborhood, in which he showed his great power and his equally great moderation and self-control.

In 1812 he established the Sisterhood of Loretto, and founded a school of instruction for the novices. In 1815 he visited Europe, and went to Rome to receive the Apostolical Benediction of the Pope. The Loretto rules were approved by the Propaganda, and the Father made a successful appeal for aid to his Belgian countrymen. Returning in 1817 with his treasures of books and pictures, raiment and holy vessels, as models for American workmen, he supplied churches and convents with ecclesiastic ornaments. At least one hundred paintings were also imported, among which several valuable works of art. The masterpiece in the Louisville cathedral was purchased from the spoils of a convent sacked by the French. In 1820 he again visited Europe. His life of usefulness was closed at St. Geneviève August 12th, 1824.

To a severity which nearly amounted to rigorism, he joined the first of virtues, humility, which in a priest is surely in the words of the author, "the foundation of sanctity, the corner-stone of the whole fabric of Christian perfection." Well written biographies are charming reading, and of such is this interesting volume.

ABOUT GRANT. By JOHN L. SWIFT. 16mo, pp. 206. LEE & SHEPARD. Boston, 1880.

This book was avowedly written to show the

important share the soldier president has taken in the affairs of the nation since 1861, and to present some of the reasons why he was regarded by a large body of the American people as the true leader in the grave emergencies which seemed to depend on the recent election. The election is over, the gravity of the emergency has passed. In 1884 the late census will prove an important factor in the problem, and the country will have outgrown the recent abnormal situation which placed its destinies at the mercy of a solid section with the aid of two States outside of its limits. And with it also forever will disappear the need of any individual as a protector of the nationality of our people.

But while the aim of this volume has no longer its initial significance, its interest remains, as indeed forever will remain every word that throws any light upon the remarkable character whose utterances, though he is known among his fellows as the Silent Man, are pregnant with common sense and remarkable insight into the reason of things.

The American people are somewhat tired of hero worship. The stock of gallantry and perseverance displayed on both sides of the contest is far beyond any available use for political purposes. There was a Roland for an Oliver in every contest, whether of armies or divisions or brigades. But as a civilian, General Grant is quite as much an object of interest as he was when a victorious General or popular President. His tour abroad was watched by millions, and even thousands, who were the opponents of his administration, were conquered by the genuine American simplicity and modesty of the first of its citizens. And since his return, though occasional pungent utterances have stung to the quick those against whom they were directed, the common judgment of the country accords to him a belief in his disinterestedness and his sincerity.

The pointed chapters in this volume are those which hold up to public scorn the absurd idea that Grant is a Caesar in esse or in posse, or that the liberties of the American people can be juggled, stolen or forced from their own safe keeping. The power of the American Government lies in the strong arms of its people, the power of the nation in the wisdom of their chiefs. Its liberties rest upon its intelligence; and it may be safely held that it knows itself, and directs its own destinies. Its present purpose, if the signs of the times signify anything, is to make a more perfect Union of all the States and territories.

A FAMOUS VICTORY. 12mo. pp. 368. JANSEN, MCCLURG & Co. Chicago, 1880.

In this oddly constructed political romance, the reader will recognize familiar faces and gain an insight into a notorious political fraud. The

chief character in the plot unites the traits of two of the most noted figures in our politics, though both have now outlived their opportunities for injury to the country. It is a clever satire on political conventions, political methods, and rascalities which amuse by their unblushing impudence. The bounds of truth are only overstepped in the consummation.

MEMOIR OF COL. JOSHUA FRY, SOMETIME PROFESSOR IN WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA, AND WASHINGTON'S SENIOR IN COMMAND OF VIRGINIA FORCES, 1754, ETC., ETC., with an autobiography of his son, Rev. Henry Fry, and a census of their descendants, by the Rev. P. Slaughter, D. D. 8vo pp. 113. J. W. RANDOLPH & ENGLISH. Richmond, 1880.

Attention has already been called in these pages to the excellent antiquarian work done by the Rev. Dr. Slaughter in his researches into Virginia history. After a careful investigation of the testimony, Mr. Slaughter arrives at the conclusion that Col. Fry was born in England. He first appears in history as a magistrate of Essex County, between 1710 and 1720, where he married the widow of Col. Hill, a large landed proprietor on the Rappahannock river. In 1754 he was, with Peter Jefferson as his associate, one of the Commissioners of the Crown for marking out of boundary lines, and in the same year, with the same colleague, finished the map of Virginia known as Fry and Jefferson's map. In 1752 he was one of the Commissioners for Virginia in negotiating the Treaty of Logstown. Histories of the maps and the Treaty are given in the volume. When upon the failure of the mission of peace with which Washington was charged to the commander of the French forces on the Ohio failed, and the contests for supremacy over the Western territory approached, Governor Dinwiddie appointed Col. Fry to the chief command of the forces Virginia called to the field. Of this regiment Washington was appointed Lieut. Colonel, and left Alexandria April 27th, 1754, to clear a road for the artillery which followed under Col. Fry by way of the Potomac to Wills creek. Here Col. Fry, at Fort Cumberland, died suddenly on the 31st May, and was buried with military honors. Washington and the army attended the funeral, and the author tells us that the inscription cut by Washington, "Under this oak lies the body of the good, the just, and the noble Fry," can be read to this day.

The reverend author presents a genealogy of the family of Fry, with the opinion that the Litany of the church would be improved by a petition for delivery from the writing of genealogies. The material he furnishes, however, is of

extreme value for those who would unravel the tangled skein of Virginia pedigrees, particularly that of the Gregory, Lewis, Willis, and Washington families.

REMINISCENCES OF JAMES C. AYER AND THE TOWN OF AYER. By CHARLES COWLEY. Third edition. 8vo, pp. 156. PENHALLOW PRINTING COMPANY. Lowell, Mass., 1879.

James Cook Ayer was born in the town of Groton, later called Ledyard, Connecticut, in 1818, and received his education in the Westford Academy and Lowell High School, after which he applied himself to the study of chemistry and the business of the apothecary. His mind was inventive, and in addition to the invention of machines for drug making and pill making he is claimed to have also discovered a system of telegraphic printing superior to that of Professor Morse. Becoming interested as a capitalist in the large manufacturing corporations of Massachusetts, he introduced reforms into their management, which were the cause of a long and bitter struggle which ended in legislation in accordance with his views. He died suddenly, at Winchenden, in 1878. The biographical sketch is followed by some pleasant reminiscences of the town of Ayer, which was organized chiefly from the village of Groton Junction in 1871.

AMERICAN ALMANAC AND TREASURY OF FACTS, STATISTICAL, FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL, FOR THE YEAR 1880. Edited by AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress. 12mo, pp. 384. THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. New York and Washington, 1880.

This is the third annual publication of this popular hand book, which provides, in an admirably arranged manner an easy, convenient reference to the vast number of facts which no memory can retain, but some of which in some form it is necessary to turn to in each day's experience. It contains the population of the globe and of the United States in detail. Tables of the debts, revenue and expenditure, imports and exports of all nations; financial tables in great variety, and a vast amount of information, well tabulated, concerning the various departments of the United States government and their practices under the law.

We direct special attention to the account of the government library at Washington, which has progressed in numbers of volumes and well devised arrangement under the guiding direction of Mr. Spofford, and also to the list which gives the age of notable persons, native born and foreign.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF ISAAC SAMS, for fifty years a distinguished teacher. By HENRY S. DOGGETT. 24mo, pp. 83. PETER G. THOMSON. Cincinnati, 1880.

Professor Sams was of English birth. He received his early training at a Dublin school, after which he essentially educated himself while serving on the Mediterranean fleet then engaged in the war with France. In 1818, fascinated with a friend's description of America, he sailed for this country, and engaged in the instruction of youth in a private family. In 1824 he opened the Rock Hill Academy at Ellicott's Mills, Maryland. In 1835 he went westward in pursuit of health, and settling at Hillsboro soon became interested in the Ohio Common School System, and on the enlargement of the Hillsboro Academy was invited to its charge. His immediate services there, and his larger attention to the general interests of education in the State, are fully related in these pages, which are from the hand of one of his pupils, and bear the signs of a labor of love.

THE THOUSAND ISLANDS OF THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE. With descriptions of their scenery, as given by travellers from different countries at various periods since their first exploration, and historical notices of events with which they are associated. 24mo, pp. 307. DAVIS BARDEEN & CO. Syracuse, N. Y., 1880.

Before the century closes the thousand isles which stud the broad bosom of the St. Lawrence will have changed their character. From being the quiet resort of the sportsman and passing tourist they will have become the seat of elegant and luxurious mansions for the magnates of the land. The wildness will have departed from the scenery, but its picturesqueness is beyond the destructive reach of man. Its legendary and romantic interest will still cling to it in perennial freshness so long as history retains upon its pages the names of Frontenac and Montcalm, or Cooper's tales preserve the incidents of Huron story, or the legend of Hiawatha recalls the softer attributes of the fast disappearing aborigines.

In this volume Mr. Hough, an excellent authority, has gathered the historical and traditional accounts, the descriptions by travellers; and has appended a charming chapter on the poetic associations of the thousand isles.

One of the greatest charms of the scenery of the St. Lawrence at this point is the infinite variety of the current of the stream. We cannot forbear repeating the enthusiastic commendation of a guide of many summers, who on a later

visit attempted to persuade us to spend the day in his boat, fishing for muscalonge and testing his culinary art. To the reply that this was impossible as time was precious and the object of our journey was Niagara, he responded: "Niagara, sir, is nothing; I have lived there; it is the same thing all the while; but here, sir, it is all variety and change, never twice alike, sir, never!" It was the old contrast of the sublime and the beautiful, as expressed in the simplicity of an honest heart who wanted a day's employment for an honest hand.

The book is well printed, and will prove a charming companion when the muscalonge are shy and shirk the shining spoon.

A HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1880.

Being a record of important political action, National and State, from July 1, 1878, to July 1, 1880. By EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives. 8vo, pp. 217. JAMES J. CHAPMAN. Washington, 1880.

The purpose of this volume is announced to be to present a record of the controversy between the executive and legislative branches of the government during the last two years of the administration of President Hayes. Every important fact, paper or vote is included in its pages. To these are added the judicial decisions of the period and the modifications made in State Constitutions. A good index gives practical value to the volume.

A FOOL'S ERRAND. BY ONE OF THE FOOLS. 12mo, pp. 361. FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. New York, 1880.

A FOOL'S ERRAND AND THE INVISIBLE EMPIRE. By ALBION W. TOURGEE. 12mo, pp. 521. FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. New York, 1880.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW. A novel. By ALBION W. TOURGEE, LL. D., late Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. 12mo, pp. 521. FORDS, HOWARD & HULBERT. New York, 1880.

There are few instances in the history of romantic literature of a more sudden bound to fame than that which placed Judge Tourgee, for a few days a great unknown, in the foremost rank of American writers and novelists. Since Uncle Tom's Cabin, no work has so instantly captured public favor as the Fool's Errand. Together they will live for ages as true pictures of slavery as it existed before and after the war. We use the phrase deliberately before and after

the war, for no sane man can read these remarkable books, supported as they are by overwhelming proof, without the reluctant admission that it is the form of slavery which has changed and not the spirit. It is true law has forbidden the sale of the person, but in its place it has substituted a code which compels labor at the will of the dominant race. True the master can no longer break up families, but practice compels their separation in ways not less abhorrent to the sense of justice. We were not of those who believed it wise or necessary to give the ballot to the colored man, nor yet that the soil of the South could not be as well cultivated by the white man with his mechanical appliances as by the former slave, nor yet that a mingling of the races was a desirable consummation. The corollaries of these three negative beliefs were, naturally, that colonization, the withdrawal from the South of the three-fifths representation, and the gradual influx of European and northern immigration would solve the problem. A scheme of free colonization of the Antilles, under the authority of treaty and the immediate protection of American consuls, chosen for that purpose, would have given an initiative which would have been rapidly followed. The colored race, as the Irish race, would have moved itself by its own energies.

But the wise men decided otherwise. The bayonet was withdrawn, and the paper ballot presented to the colored man as the ægis of his personal safety. The three-fifths representation, instead of being taken away, was extended to full representation. The Southern leaders, "with that ordinary instinct for political thought—an instinct which makes every man in that section first of all things a partisan, and constitutes politics the first and most important business of life," instantly grasped the situation and resolved to control the entire vote in their own interest, regardless of their newly created political equals. How this was done is told in the three volumes before us in a style admirable in sententious vigor, convincing in its logic, and relieved with passages of the most exquisite tenderness, descriptions beautiful in their natural delineation and scenes of thrilling power. Yet, with all his noble glow of indignation for the wrongs of the poor despised race, his unsparing condemnation of the methods by which their new franchises were turned to ashes in their grasp, he never fails with the original kindness, the generous amenity, which are the inherited traits of his Huguenot blood and the judicial fairness of honest training, to find excuse, if not exculpation, for the jealous white, who looked upon the elevation of the negro as the degradation of himself.

The enfranchisement of the colored race was not a true policy, either for their own interest or the homogeneity of the American race, and to our mind enfranchisement under a pro-

tectorate in the Antilles would have been productive of immense benefits, not only to themselves, but to the world in general; yet, once adopted, it should have been enforced, though every man that carried a musket during the war were again summoned to defend the privilege. That the Government failed to protect the poor ignorant race, who had been faithful to it in its severest trials, is a blot on our fame which time can never efface. But time works out its own revenges. The vast and continuing immigration to the Northern and Western States has at last finally turned the long disputed balance in favor of national institutions, as Washington and Webster understood them. Southern politicians, forced from their last vantage ground, must shortly recognize that the real lost cause is the cause of State sovereignty, that the cause which has won is that of the true rights of the States under the protection of popular sovereignty. Recognizing also that control of the government—the attractive allurements held out to them by their Mephistophelian leaders—is no longer within their reach, and the glittering national condonation which has lured them like the ignis fatuus, from quagmire to quagmire, is forever intangible, the people of practical politics will no longer sacrifice their interests to their sympathies, but seek with equal zeal and eagerness to secure their legitimate share in the national prosperity and in the direction of national affairs. The figures of the census of 1880, and the result of the election, are prophetic of the end of the old and the beginning of the new order of things. Before another year has rolled by, the South, hitherto solid in its sympathies, will find itself divided in its interests. Each side will seek all the strength it can obtain by the ballot-box, and in their division the colored man will find safety and peace, and the undoubted exercise of every civil and political right.

Education! Education! Education! cries Judge Tourgee, is the only panacea; but if history teaches aright, the slaves of the Romans were the teachers of their masters, and English liberties were gained by men who knew more of the sword than of reading and writing. The true policy to-day is for the dominant party to open wide its doors to the Southern leaders; to treat with them openly man to man. When, in 1861, Lincoln held the helm of State in the storm of secession he made his arm invincible by tendering to the strongest of Southern men, Brown of Mississippi, Badger of North Carolina, and others, places in his cabinet. Why fight for the share I offer you, said he. Let his successor follow his example. Invite a conference with the representative men, the accepted leaders of the South. To conciliate in the very hour of disaster is the highest statesmanship. "Parcere subjectos debellare superbos," the true policy of a strong government.

REGISTER OF BOOKS RECEIVED

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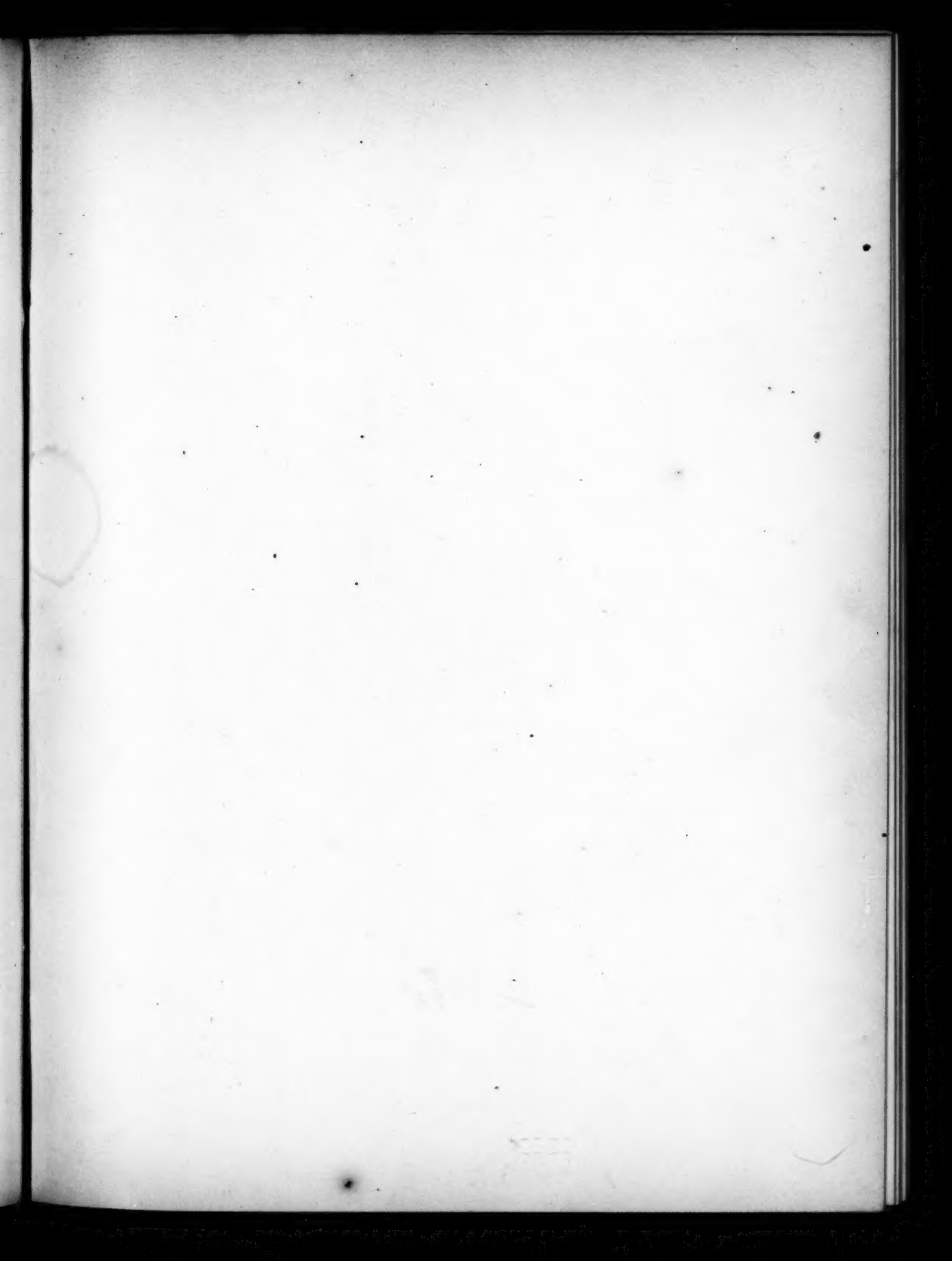
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ANNOUNCEMENT

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THE FIRST SETTLEMENT IN OHIO

FORT Harmar was the first permanent military post established in the Northwest Territory. It was built on the right bank of the Muskingum river, in the angle made of its junction with the Ohio. The erection of the fort was begun under the direction of Major Doughty in 1785, but not finished until the following year. It was named for General Harmar to whose detachment Major Doughty belonged. The fort included within its walls about three-fourths of an acre and was admirably well situated. The Muskingum, as pure and limpid as the founts of Castalia, indeed in the Indian language the name means elk's eye, so called from its transparency, flows down between banks clothed with magnificent trees, which only the richest soil could produce, and here loses itself and its name in the greater Ohio. Above, there is a curve in the Ohio river, drawn in the truest line of beauty, in which both shores sympathize; and a little gem of an island, which dame nature seems to have dropped from her apron as she was passing over to correct her work, follows out the curve exactly. Here the valley stretches below with a long variation in its trend. The same point commands a view up the Muskingum, than which no better watch tower could have been selected. The fort was pentagonal; the walls were of hewn logs placed horizontally one above the other, rising to the height of twelve feet, and one hundred and twenty feet in length. The fifth side, opening into the area of the fort was occupied with block houses, intended for the residences of the officers. The barracks for the private soldiers were built along the sides of the curtains, with the roof slanting inwards. On the curtain which faced the Ohio there was a square tower, from the top of which a tri-colored flag threw its folds to the breeze. A sentinel was always stationed in the tower, as from its position the outlook commanded an extended view up both valleys and down the Ohio. The sally-port was toward